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A. F. L. Seeks to Quash Antitrust Indictment; Witness Exposes Reds

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 20, 1939

A. F. of L. Seeks Dismissal of Antitrust Charge

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Federation of Labor sought dismissal today of a Federal Court indictment charging a member union with conspiracy to violate anti-trust laws on the ground that no offense had been committed.

The indictment asserted that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters conspired to delay private and public building construction here by strikes, boycotts, and violence. The Justice Department contended the conspiracy involved replacement of members of an A. F. of L. operating engineers' union with teamsters' union members.

Dies Witness Links Soviet to False Passports

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Un-American Committee, suggested today that the State Department should look into relations with Russia because of testimony that a Communist labor organizer, fleeing a North Carolina prison sentence, found refuge in the Soviet Union.

The testimony was given by Fred Erwin Beal, North Carolina convict. He said the Communist Party had financed a trip he made to Russia while he was a fugitive from justice, and that he entered Russia on a false passport with the knowledge of Soviet officials.

U. S. Red tells of fleeing Soviet: Page 2.

Rumania Seeks Trade Treaty With Turkey

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—A Rumanian delegation has left to negotiate a trade pact with Turkey. In authoritative circles it was said the military conversations in progress at Ankara did not concern Rumania directly.

Problems discussed concerned only Turkey's relations with France and Britain, these sources said, adding that only if diplomatic conversations between Rusia and Turkey completely failed would military conversations be started between Turkey and Rumania.

Australia Plans Compulsory Military Training

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP)—Prime Minister R. G. Menzies announced today a Government plan for compulsory military training of men who will be 21 by July 1, 1940. Training will begin in January. It will apply to home service only unless the men volunteer for overseas service.

N. Y. Communist Loses Court Appeal

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The New York Court of Appeals invalidated today petitions nominating Paul P. Crosbie, Queens County, as Communist candidate for the New York City Council.

The action reversed a ruling of the Appellate Division which held that failure of signers of the petitions to indicate the Assembly and election districts in which they resided did not invalidate the nomination.

Mrs. Roosevelt Wins Humanitarian Award

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Selection of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and the American Friends Service Committee for Philadelphia's annual humanitarian awards totaling $3,000 was announced today. Mrs. Roosevelt will receive $1,000 and Dr. Rufus M. Jones of Swarthmore College, a leader of the Quaker organization, the $2,000 group award for the Friends' relief work abroad. Presentations will be made Dec. 4.

Interest of Public Is Held Essential in Civic Planning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 20—Civic planning, by which new community developments can be mapped out to provide a maximum of benefits at an ultimate minimum cost, is a movement that needs only one additional factor to be a success—public interest.

This was the message of Flavel Shurtleff, counsel of the American Planning and Civic Association delivered here today to the annual conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards.

The lack of public support behind town and city planning movements is a weakness that must be overcome, Mr. Flavel declared. "What is needed," he said, "is plenty of salesmen."

Public Interest Lags

There are now suitable planning boards and authorities in many communities, Mr. Flavel noted, but necessary public interest to make the movements successful is still lacking. He urged a series of popular lectures on planning for Massachusetts.

As examples of the benefits that civic planning brings to communities, Mr. Flavel and other speakers selected Stamford, Conn., and Orange and Wellesley, Mass.

In Stamford a new zoning ordinance was badly needed but was brought up three times for passage without success. Finally those interested in the ordinance set up a committee of 100 which functioned somewhat as a planning board, gave talks throughout the community to explain the value of the new zoning law, and assured its final approval without dissent.

In Orange, Mass., the local taxpayers association gave support to a Town Planning Committee which was established and which, among other things, has saved $15,000 annually in local WPA contributions, Everett B. French, Secretary of the Board, told the conference.

Wellesley Program

And in Wellesley, Mass., an entire new colony was set up under an arrangement proposed by its Planning Board by which all household conveniences — gas, light, phone, water, etc.—were piped under ground to each house, eliminating all surface wires and poles.

This was done, Angus MacNeil, Chairman of the Wellesley Planning Board declared, by a co-operative agreement between the town and the concern which sponsored the new development. The result, he said, was a most attractive colony of homes without the ordinary architectural detriments. All new developments should work out similar schemes, he said.

Other speakers at today's conference were: Rufus Dunbar of Paxton; Harold Lautner of Harvard University; David I. Rozman of the State Planning Board; Arthur W. Dean, Chief Engineer of the State Planning Board, William Stanley Parker of Boston; and Melvin E. Scheidt of the National Resources Planning Board.

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Trio Found Guilty In WPA Strike

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—A Federal District Court jury on Oct. 20 convicted three of four men tried in the second case growing out of the WPA protest strike last July.

In the first case, five of eight defendants were convicted in verdicts returned Oct. 17. More than 150 others indicted on charges of conspiracy to intimidate and interfere with WPA workers during the strike and resultant disorders.

Convicted were Milton McLean, Charles Connors, and William Riley. Charles R. Moore was acquitted. During the trial, which occupied only three days, the defense rested without calling a witness.

The Government charged the four attempted to halt work on two projects and that at least one WPA worker was slugged in the course of the attempts.

The Court freed the three convicted, on their present bonds, and set Nov. 4 as the deadline for filing motions. As in the previous case, sentence was deferred indefinitely.

Senate Debate On Neutrality Nears Its End

Approval is expected in 10 days—Real fight is thought to center in the House.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Paradoxically enough, the real fight over the repeal of the arms embargo has shifted to the House of Representatives, although the Senate has not yet voted upon it.

Repeated indications are that the House is much more closely divided on the issue than the Senate. The Senate debate has dragged through three weeks and now seems headed to conclusion next week. Today, the isolationists brought out one of their best speakers in a sort of summing up address. Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California. With characteristic emotion and fluency he deplored a step which he declared would place the United States "in the shadow of war."

Now Senator Johnson has spoken as well as his veteran team-mate of the old League of Nations fight, Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho. Other isolationists of the Senate have made their addresses and some of them have spoken two or three times. Despite all this every poll taken shows a big majority for repeal, so far as it can be judged, and it is expected to be approved within a week or 10 days.

Here the situation is not so promising for the Administration. The fact is, that the isolationist speeches have had a cumulative effect in the House, bolstering the anti-repeal side. Last session the House voted 214 to 173 to return the embargo provision to the Bloom neutrality bill contrary to the White House wishes. That showed a majority of 41 votes against the key feature of the bill round which the whole struggle now centers.

The Administration must not only keep its previous forces in line but win over 40 or more additional votes from members who are already on record as favoring the embargo. Thus, the attention of both political observers and of Senators themselves has turned to the other chamber even while the Senate fight continues. The House is waiting in a sort of mysterious silence for its turn to take the stage when the Senate gets done talking.

Senator Johnson's speech was directed as much to wavering House members as to the public at large. Noted for his emotional presentation and fiery utterance, Senator Johnson is coupled with the veteran Senator Borah as the ablest Senate exponent of the isolationist school.

Tale of Tragedy Read In Radio Racing Returns

N. E. Anti-Gambling head says practice leads to swindling of absentee bettors by 'bookies.'

By Albert D. Hughes
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Radiocast racing returns are utilized in promoting a great swindle on bettors, Edwin W. Hadley, President of the New England Anti-Gambling Association, charges. Most of the wagering nurtured by the radio is done through "bookies" who extract a far greater profit than the track pari-mutuel systems. The latter, however, Mr. Hadley implied, are by no means charitable institutions.

Mr. Hadley recommends the elimination of radio racing returns because they are "the principal feeder to absentee betting." Destroy the radio and newspaper publicity upon which the "bookies" depend to keep interest in their "book" and they would fold up—at once, Mr. Hadley said.

The trumpet call "to the post" by which the radio beckons the legion of bettors is not a thrilling summons to a sportsmanlike event at all, Mr. Hadley said. It is more often the beginning of a trail that has led to official and private disgrace.

Little Interest in Sport

The listeners to returns have but the slightest interest in the "sport," if, indeed, it may be called that. Their entire interest is centered on the change in the betting odds that result from the running—odds always rigged in

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Wagers on Racing Total $222,450,240

A total of $222,450,240 has been wagered at Massachusetts horse and dog race tracks since legalized pari-mutuel betting went into effect in this State in 1935, it was revealed today.

The direct loss to the bettors, represented by the share of the receipts taken by the track operators and the State, totals nearly $50,000,000 of the total amount bet.

Of this $50,000,000, the track operators, it is estimated, have received nearly $40,000,000. Dog track owners have taken an 11½ per cent share, while the horse track owners have taken 3½ per cent of their betting receipts.

Although pari-mutuel betting was boosted as a major source of revenue to the State by those backing the system, the Massachusetts State government has received only $9,988,822 during the five-year betting period, less than $2,000,000 a year.

These figures were revealed when the State Racing Commission reported that 2,213,277 persons attended Massachusetts horse and dog racing this year and bet a total of $41,643,796. This figure is the smallest since 1935 when the tracks were first opened. In that year $34,579,420 was wagered.

In the years 1936, 1937 and 1938 more than $48,000,000 was wagered annually while, according to investigators, in many cases rent and grocery bills went unpaid.

Candid Camera Aids Safety; Bikes Add to Road Hazards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 20—Bicycle rider fatalities in traffic have doubled in six years, a traffic problem that demands special handling, a special committee reported here to the twenty-eighth National Safety Congress here today.

The committee found that there were 700 fatal collisions last year of bicycles and automobiles, and for every one of these fatalities, 50 others were injured.

More than 80 per cent of both fatalities and injuries were among boys and youths, from five to 24 years old, few girls and women being involved.

"It is imperative," the survey showed, "that the bicycle rider assume more of the responsibility of keeping out of accidents. Furthermore, he must learn the essential safe riding practices and exercise them."

Offers Safety Rules

The Committee agreed that "the bicycle is the orphan of transportation, denounced by motorists and pedestrians alike—with no safe place to ride." It recommended a compromise, holding that "bicycles should be ridden in the street in business districts where sidewalks are busy with pedestrian traffic, and ridden on the sidewalk along residential streets, where pedestrians are few and automobile traffic is faster."

Candid Camera's Use

Morris H. Mills of Washington, D. C., Assistant Safety Engineer in the Navy Department, told the Congress today that the candid camera has a valuable place in safety work. It can be used, he said, "to record every unguarded machine, every hazardous condition and careless practice; to collect evidence in accident investigations; to supplement field notes; and to prove the case when alterations are recommended."

Commander H. L. Vickery, U. S. N., Senior Assistant to the Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, reported that American merchant marine vessels have been made the safest in the world. American crews, he said, now are being trained intensively in how to use the new safety devices.

This Changing World

Colonel Lindbergh's Speech—A Harking Back to the Imperialism of the Nineties Under the Disguise of Isolationism—American Reactions

By H. B. Elliston

A short while ago I wrote an article in our magazine on the economic effects of the war. All guesswork, of course. But in these dark days, the journalist is supposed to be able to figure out even the cross currents, and to know where they lead. So I talked over the economic effects of the war with all and sundry. Some of these were officials in Washington, and in one such group recently I ventured what they described as a strange hazard. I said that it wasn't impossible that after the war an end-of-the-century imperialistic sentiment might be resumed in the United States out of a wartime acquirement of more economic power. Well, I must have had the Lindberghs and the Lundeens in mind.

For across the years Colonel Lindbergh in particular seems to have picked up a line called "manifest destiny" which was plowed under by Wilsonian and Rooseveltian good neighborliness.

In the nineties "Lindbergh" oratory was quite popular. America, having completed the conquest of the West, was feeling its oats, and wasn't averse to policing an entire continent. Witness Richard Olney, Cleveland's Secretary of State. In 1895 the British had a quarrel with Venezuela, and Olney produced what the historians still call his "twenty-inch gun." He said, "Today the United States is practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition."

Compare Colonel Lindbergh: "The Western Hemisphere is our domain," and, after naming the uttermost boundaries: "They are the outposts of the United States," adding a threat of war on anybody who'd dare to "challenge" the United States in these assumptions. Lindbergh not only took up the Olney mantle; he made a suit of armor out of it.

* * *

The references to Canada were the most shocking. "The utmost friendship" for Canada was bracketed with a questioning of its right to go to war on Britain's side! Now Canada happens to be a sovereign nation. Whether it goes to war or not is a matter entirely for Canada to decide. Even the British have been more punctilious about Canada's right in this respect than the Lindberghs.

What the Colonel is afraid of, of course, is that Canada at war might drag America into war. This is another example of the isolationist fears that I recently commented upon. Colonel Lindbergh should pause and pursue the logic of his position. If the United States must take out an insurance policy against involvement in war by restraining other countries, why not make the policy all-in, and restrain all countries by joining in a system of collective security on the model laid down at Geneva. But that is merely a parenthetical thought. The fact is that only Americans can put America into war. And if the Lindbergh kind of insurance has to be taken out against involvement, it is a sorry kind of pacifism. In fact, it isn't pacifism at all, but aggression.

For this reason the Colonel's speech will go down as one of the curiosities in the neutrality debate. It breathed peace and good will and fire and brimstone all together. It was pitched on a high note of humanitarianism, and yet it sought to uproot the good neighbor policy. It pleaded for a ban on the export of offensive weapons in the course of exporting a most offensive weapon all through the Americas. It was isolationist and imperialist at one and the same time. The speech makes a companion piece to the isolationist Senator Lundeen's questionable suggestion that the time is now ripe to seize Britain's West Indian possessions in payment of the war debts.

* * *

The immediate upshot of the Lindbergh speech is that it might stir up all the old suspicions of yanqui imperialismo which President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull have been trying so patiently to inter. The good neighbor policy has had hard enough sledding, goodness knows. So much had to be lived down. Olney's 20-inch gun was followed by the Spanish-American war, Knox's dollar diplomacy, and Theodore Roosevelt's big stick.

Wilson tried to Pan-Americanize the Monroe Doctrine in the sense of transforming a United States declaration into a regional understanding subscribed to by all American nations. But he wasn't very successful. It has been left to the present Administration to complete Wilson's work. And the recent Panama Conference was a sizable milestone toward its achievement. Now the Lindbergh speech has produced talk from South America that perhaps the present Administration's missionary work might not be rooted in the national sentiment. Even Canada is asking questions—wondering whether Colonel Lindbergh speaks for himself or some new imperialist party.

Speeches such as the Colonel's make for ill will at a time when the United States needs to nurse all the good will that's left in this warring world for the ultimate purpose of repairing what H. A. L. Fisher calls the "seamless garment of civilization."

Fascists' Grip On Italy Shaken By War Crisis

Sharing of power gives greater freedom, with people not afraid to voice opinions.

The following account of happenings in Rome, during the critical days when the Italian Government was hesitating on the verge of war, comes from first-hand investigation made by The Christian Science Monitor's special representative during a recent visit to Italy. The third of four articles follows:

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Italy's position today of anxious, hopeful aloofness from war can be understood only if it is realized that it is a nation governed by a system of checks and balances quite analagous to America's more formalized constitutional system of checks and balances.

Its foreign policy is not a premediated plan of the Party high command, but the result of the interplay of different internal forces, some of which were dormant during the earlier periods of the fascist regime, but which were never liquidated as similar checking forces were in Russia and Germany. Today they emerge again, exercising powers which influence decisions and policies often in quite unexpected directions.

The rising importance of these balancing forces has produced a trend not dissimilar to the history of the New Deal in Washington. The history of American politics, particularly since the 1936 elections, has been in essence a mild political counterrevolution against Executive dominance and a reassertion of balancing factors.

Trend to Dispersion of Power

Italy had passed through a longer and more extreme period of Executive dominance, but the pendulum had been swinging toward a wider dispersion of power and restraint, marked by a slackening momentum of Executive dominance.

The Duce remains the court of last resort and the source of final definitive decisions. But these decisions result from the interplay of various forces, producing a political system which is beginning to have more detectable resemblances to the English and American systems than the pure totalitarian one-party state system.

These forces are emerging out of the crisis as sharers of power. In the order of importance at the moment they are, first, the army; second, the Royal House of Savoy; third, public opinion; and, fourth, the Vatican.

In addition there is a check within the party of important differences of opinion on many cardinal points of policy, including Axis collaboration.

Generals Weigh Strength

It was the interplay of these forces, not premeditation, which in the crucial days of early September transformed Italian foreign policy from one of dependence on Berlin to one of independence. They enabled Italy to regain freedom of action in world affairs.

In any European country ulti-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Census Planned for All Peru

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—The first national census since 1876 in Peru was one of the last orders of President Benavides before the end of his term. Organization commissions have already been formed in the capital and provinces.

As it represents an entirely new effort for this governing generation, every variety of authority has been asked to co-operate—army, police, church and education. The large Indian population demands the additional co-operation of the Director of Native Affairs, while the problems of high Andean centers of population, well above 10,000 feet, have called for advice from representatives of the geographical societies.

No definite date has been fixed, but the general census will be taken probably in November. All school teachers and public officials have been asked to stand ready at that time. At least 25,000 assistants will be required in the rural areas and a similar number for the towns.

Posters have been distributed to explain the operation. Help is especially required by Sierra dwellers, who might suspect an ulterior Government motive in this collection of demographic data. Urban Peruvians appreciate the necessity of a methodical calculation of the inhabitants and their occupations.

Although the difficulties of census-taking are emphasized in modern Peru, it is known that the Incans had a scheme of national counting before the arrival of the Spaniards. It is estimated that the Incan Empire approximated 10,000,000 inhabitants at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The Incans counted by "quipus"—a combination of colored knots. The system still remains a cipher, but it is known that it was used for allotting land and numbering family and military power.

The counts of the population in Spanish Imperial days revealed very small numbers, varying from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000. Many of the whites evaded the census, for reasons of taxation. The natives hid, apprehending forced labor on the haciendas or in the mines. The last census under the republican regime, with the co-operation of a French expert, gave only 2,704,000. The last official estimate, in 1936, was 6,500,000.

Summary Of the War

Military activity had almost completely subsided as the major powers concentrated all their energies upon maneuvering for position.

Signing of the Treaty with Turkey caused an extraordinary stir among the dictatorships, Germany immediately ratifying its treaty with Russia. British and French satisfaction is modified by realization that German influence was at the back of Turkey's failure to secure a treaty with Moscow, which would have guaranteed the situation in the Balkans and eastern Mediterranean.

In the Baltic Germany's deliberate dismantling of Memel's fortifications appears to portend transference of that newly won territory either to Russia, or to Lithuania, which would come to the same thing. Reluctance of Russia to move its troops from Vilna and the deplorable plight of that city are giving Lithuania serious concern.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, and 6.

Russia Increases Sway Over Baltic; Reich Hold Slips

By a Staff Artist

Germans Yielding Here?

Map shows the position of Memel, recently annexed to Germany, where the Germans are reported to be dismantling their fortifications, presumably with the intention of allowing that section of the Baltic to come completely under Russian influence.

Military mission now in Lithuania—Vilna may be Red after all —Memel losing guns

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 20—Soviet Russia's consolidation of its influence in the East Baltic as far as East Prussia is evidenced by today's arrival of a Russian military delegation at Kaunas, Capital of Lithuania, by reliable reports that a Soviet garrison is likely to remain in occupation of Vilna, and by confirmation of the report that the Germans are dismantling newly erected Memel fortifications.

These facts indicate that as rapidly as German influence in these areas is disappearing, Russia's is increasing.

The Soviet military delegation which arrived at Kaunas yesterday is arranging for building air bases and distribution of Soviet garrisons everywhere so that the whole country will be Moscow-dominated. This coupled with developments at Memel, where the Germans are removing guns, blowing up concrete ramparts, and doing all possible to render Memel useless as a fortification, has led to the suggestion that, subject to Soviet and German understanding, Memel may be formally restored to Lithuania but for use by Russia.

Though no systematic wholesale repatriation of Lithuanian Germans has started yet, many wealthier German families already are packing up voluntarily.

Germany Cancels Orders

New apprehension has been caused in Kaunas commercial circles by Germany's reported cancellation of all orders placed by Lithuanian firms. The reason given is shortage of raw materials. Though this is accepted as genuine by Kaunas, nevertheless such a blanket cancellation of orders is interpreted as conclusive evidence that Germany has definitely conceded Lithuania to Russia.

It is now revealed that before negotiations started with Russia, a delegation of prominent Lithuanian businessmen standing close to the Government vainly implored Germany's aid so that Lithuania could maintain independence.

This definitely shows that Germany considers Europe east of the line newly drawn with Russia—according to the text of an official agreement signed by Adolf Hitler Oct. 19 in Berlin—henceforth not its concern.

Simultaneously information from Berlin indicates that Germany is showing disinterest in Scandinavia and is understood to have informed the North European Governments that Russia's demands on Finland are considered by the Reich as not constituting a danger to that country's independence; also it is added that the Scandinavian States would do well to reorganize their relations with Russia.

Property Issue

Meanwhile, though further shipments of repatriated Germans left Latvia and Estonia the last two days for Gothenhafen—formerly Gdynia—many other Germans have not yet departed pending settlement of property questions with Baltic governments.

The Reich's demands that Baltic evacuees' claims should be met by payments in Latvian produce is unacceptable here since it would mean Latvia would send its produce to Germany for 20 years without payment—which would mean bankruptcy or economic dependence upon Germany. Some circles here have not been slow to draw a comparison with the manner in which Jews have had to leave Germany since 1938, except, of course, that the Jews were expelled, not recalled by the Fatherland. From Estonia and Latvia the expected number of evacuees is 70,000, and new homes are being found for them in the former Polish Corridor.

Meanwhile there is every indication that the Lithuanians are becoming less enthusiastic regarding the return of Vilna since its "liberators," the Soviets, are not showing too great an enthusiasm to hand it over and it will be a heavy financial burden. For five days the Lithuanian Army has been cooling its heels along the frontier awaiting Moscow's permission to enter the Vilna District which Lithuania acquires according to the Soviet-Lithuanian Pact.

Lithuanians had expected to occupy Vilna immediately after exchange of ratification documents Oct. 16 but several reconnoitering parties which crossed the frontier were roughly handled. The Soviets have delayed evacuation on various pretexts but now the Lithuanians' entrance is scheduled for early next week.

Small Lithuania has been contented and comparatively prosperous but it is feared that Vilna may spell economic ruin.

Reich Blocked Russian Pact With Turkey

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 20—Signature of the Anglo-French-Turkish Pact at Ankara last night is greeted here as an important Allied diplomatic victory and a corresponding setback to Germany.

Le Temps which usually closely reflects the Quai d'Orsay viewpoint, says:

"Germany has just been compelled to submit to a diplomatic check to which it will be especially sensitive, since it deprives Germany of any prospect of finding in the Balkans, the Eastern Mediterranean or the Near East appreciable compensations for the exorbitant sacrifices which it was obliged to make to Soviet Russia in Eastern and Northeastern Europe."

New Stability Found

Turkish fidelity to the obligations, maintained despite strong Soviet pressure which compelled the Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu to return from

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Hitler seals Russian ties as reply to Turks; and details of Anglo - French - Turkish assistance pact: Page 6.

Educators Told to Test Ideas by Dewey Formulas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Educators from many sections of the United States, about 5,000 strong, are here to attend a conference at the Pennsylvania Hotel and pay tribute to the achievements of John Dewey, educational leader. In two-day sessions, representatives of schools and colleges are discussing the philosophy of John Dewey and its effect upon modern thought.

The convention is one of a series of national meetings arranged by the Progressive Education Association, assisted by the American Philosophical Association, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Department of Philosophy of Columbia University, New School for Social Research, the New York Teachers' Guild, the Society for Ethical Culture in the City of New York, and the Conference on Methods in Philosophy and the Sciences, occurring on Mr. Dewey's eightieth anniversary.

Dewey's contention that "only that person is educated who knows how to enjoy the experience of putting his knowledge to social uses," was discussed by Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, of the New York School of Social Work. Observing that three fourths of the world's population live "on margins of poverty within sight of destitution," Dr. Lindeman said:

"If education is to assist in the solution of the human problem, learning must take place as a social process, so that those who are educated will also develop habits of collaboration. In an interdependent world, the individualized man cannot be free. Men must act, and intelligent action is social action. Social action is an everlasting struggle to live, so that the fruits of one's experience may become available to others."

These statements do not, he recalled, represent the whole of Dewey's philosophy, but only the basic principles. He remarked that he would not send an enquirer regarding the repeal of the embargo law or present Administration policies to John Dewey for a direct answer. "The highest use," he continued, "to be made of Dewey—and I assume this to be true also of all genuine phisosophers—is to learn from him how to test ideas, propositions, programs in such manner as to make sure that when you have reached a decision and are ready to act, both your ideas and your actions will not do injury to your personal integrity.

"The position which Dewey takes on any specific issue is, of course, important, and will continue to be important as history, but it is far more important to know how Dewey arrived at his decision than it is to know what he decides to think and do."

Albert C. Barnes, of the Barnes Foundation, Marion, Pa., speaking on "Art as Experience," said:

"The purpose of education in art is to assist the student in learning to perceive. This is, I think, a fair treatment of the practical bearing of Dewey's philosophy. Works of are reveal what experience is at its best, and thus they suggest possibilities of sensitive insight, of harmonious exercise of powers, of union of the self with the world, in fields which as yet no artist has illuminated for us."

Almost every school in the United States has become "more sensitive to the demands of childhood," through the influence of John Dewey, Dr. Boyd Bode, Ohio State University, declared in a speech emphasizing the "revolutionary character" of the Dewey teaching philosophy.

"All learning is just a matter of changing your experiences in the light of better adaptation, in the light of behavior," Dr. Bode said. "Dewey's school is a thorough-going naturalism. It means that in order to be intelligent you must strive for adjustments, and particularly for social adjustments. In order to attain the more abundant life, you must be guided by social ideals.

"You cannot take Dewey too much for granted. His teaching would reorganize traditional religion and traditional industrial life to a great and alarming extent. Your tack as teachers is not merely what you do for Willie as he appears before your desk Monday morning, but it is how you stand with relation to the whole scheme of things. The whole approach of Dewey rests upon faith in the intelligence of the common man."

Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick, Teachers' College, Columbia University, contrasted the "discipline" school of educational thought with that of the "child's interest" school for which Dewey stands.

Other speakers today were Horace M. Kallen, New School for Social Research; John H. Elliott, Society for Ethical Culture, New York City; Charles W. Morris, University of Chicago; Arthur E. Murphy, University of Illinois; John L. Childs, Teachers College; and Ned Dearborn, New York University.

Hoover May Head Agency For Relief of Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Appeals for help are flooding in on the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees from many directions, supporting President Roosevelt's dramatic statement to the Committee that the refugee problem must be considered in its broadest possible terms and far more energetically than heretofore.

It is now considered possible that the President's leadership may result in the setting up in advance of a relief organization comparable to that which was led by Former President Hoover after the World War—an organization which, in conjunction with the American Red Cross, was feeding as many as half a million persons a day at times. Mr. Hoover's name was yesterday advanced as the logical man to head the work by Arthur Krock, columnist of the New York Times.

Here are a few examples of the rising pressure, several of them being signs that the Roosevelt spark has already struck abundant dry tinder:

The American Jewish Congress sent in an urgent plea asking that the Committee consider the plight of no less than 5,000,000 Jews in eastern and central Europe, including those made homeless by the partition of Poland. The American Zionist movement, meanwhile, presented a massive petition to the Committee signed by 238,199 persons, including members of Congress, Governors of States, and friends of the Palestine Jewish Home, asking that the Committee give primary consideration to Palestine in their resettling of persecuted Jews.

Leaders of the Spanish Republican refugee organizations, who have tens of thousands of unfortunates in temporary places of refuge where their welcome is already worn thin, have appealed to the Committee through a number of the strong sympathizers in high government circles. Heretofore the Committee has dealt only with the German refugee problem, but now it is learned that under the stimulus of the Roosevelt eagerness, the Committee has agreed to consider the request at its next meeting Oct. 26.

The diplomatic representatives of Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands meanwhile have told the Committee that private organizations taking care of transient refugees in their countries no longer can support them in view of their own needs arising out of the indirect effects of the war. Relief is thus imperative.

Meanwhile, the pressure from American citizens with relatives and friends who are caught in or near the maelstrom in Europe and are anxious in the last degree to escape to the safety of the United States, has redoubled since the war broke out and adds to the problems of Congress, the State Department, and eventually of this international planning agency for relieving the human toll of war.

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U. S. Gets Data on German-American Bund's Activities

Wide World

The Dies Hearing in Session — Fritz Kuhn—With Hand Raised

U. S. Red Fleeing Russia Tells of Ruse to Get Him Back

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Fred Erwin Beal, one-time Communist now an inmate of a southern prison, told the House Committee on Un-American Activities today that on a visit he made to Russia he worked in a tractor plant at Kharkov where "conditions were so horrible it is difficult to explain them."

He said the workers had "no way to protest," were forbidden to strike, and, if they uttered any criticism, were likely to lose their food and work cards and be left destitute.

After several months of planning, he said, he reached Latvia on a ruse and made his way to Berlin, where he met Arthur Garfield Hayes of the American Civil Liberties Union, who was there for the Reichstag fire trial. Mr. Hayes advanced him some money which enabled him to reach Paris. There the American Club, to which he was referred by the American Embassy, financed his trip to New York.

He returned to this country in 1933 and managed to remain at large four years. He was finally arrested at Lawrence, Mass., his birthplace, and returned to North Carolina Feb. 16, 1938, to start serving his sentence.

While out on bond after he was arrested, but before he was returned to prison, Beal related, he was met by three men as he was enroute to see his lawyer in Boston. Two were dressed as seamen; the third he knew as a Communist, he said.

They sought to persuade him to jump bail again, he said, and flee to England on a ship they reported was ready to receive him.

"They probably wanted to put me on a Soviet ship and throw me overboard," he observed.

He warned the Committee that the Ogpu agents were "liable to do some damage to some of these people" who have testified.

At the conclusion of Beal's testimony Chairman Dies expressed the Committee's appreciation to Governor Clyde Hoey of North Carolina for permitting the prisoner to come here and thanked Beal for "rendering a service to American labor and the country."

Beal's guard, who had sat in the audience throughout his appearance, arranged to take him back to prison on the first train.

Chairman Martin Dies said that whether Fritz Kuhn, German-American Bund leader, would be called to the witness stand a third time would depend on "developments."

After an uproarious five-hour session yesterday, Mr. Kuhn was permitted to return to New York to prepare for his forthcoming trial on charges of embezzling Bund funds.

Meanwhile, the Committee called a number of witnesses who members said would refute some points of Mr. Kuhn's testimony.

Mr. Kuhn, flanked by two attorneys, wrangled, shouted and jibed at Committee members during his questioning.

Some of the noisiest arguments developed after questions by Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, particularly when Mr. Starnes exhibited the Bund's 1938 yearbook.

"Is any significance to be attached to the fact that Der Fuehrer's picture is followed in this book by that of the President of the United States?" he asked.

"That's the best place for them," Mr. Kuhn replied.

"That's all I want to know," Mr. Starnes said, walking out of the crowded hearing room.

"Mr. Starnes, come here," Mr. Kuhn shouted. Mr. Starnes ignored him.

"If I put Hitler beside me, what would Mr. Starnes say?" Mr. Kuhn continued. "I put the President by me—two Americans."

Mr. Kuhn and the Bund's attorney, Wilbur V. Keegan of New York, also declared that the Bund had effected several "improvements" in recent months to overcome criticism of its activities

They said the Bund had discarded the uniform for its members, had deleted the "heil" and Nazi salute from its ritual, had abandoned its swastika emblem and had toned down the criticism of Jews in its official newspaper.

Advantages Pressed by Japan In Chinese Peace Propaganda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A key problem in Japan's current move for peace in China is obviously the question of Japanese garrisoning of the present occupied areas. During past discussions, such as those between the Japanese and Marshal Wu Pei-fu in North China, there was a tendency toward head-on collision on this point. It now appears that the Japanese (who after all quite sincerely would like to cut their losses on such an expensive business) are working out a propaganda technique designed to meet and disarm the Chinese point of view.

In short, it is now to be the Japanese attitude that there is no desire for or expectation of any protracted garrisoning of China.

This seems on the face of it a most liberal point of view—one which meets the Chinese attitude squarely and provides a common ground. It is presumed that if agreement in principle can be reached, all the rest is a matter of detail—at which the Japanese are past masters.

Still, it is impossible to see how, as a practical matter, the Japanese can withdraw their garrisons for a long time with any assurance that they will not get in fact what they say they want, namely a completely free China.

That, of all things, is not wanted, however much wriggling there may be over the point, for the good and sufficient reason that a free China would certainly be run by and for the Chinese. In such a case, Japan's war-gained confiscations and monopolies would be liquidated within less time than it takes to explain about it. Whatever Japanese spokesmen and sympathizers may say, there is no reason to believe that the Japanese position in China is yet so desperate as to cause abandonment of the idea of some sort of gains after more than two years of costly fighting.

Undefeated

The best and fairest thing that can be said about the present general Japanese position on a China peace is that Japan would content itself with less than many Occidental nations have in the past exacted from a defeated foe. The Japanese are willing to leave China its own national status, instead of incorporating it into the Japanese Empire, and they will not exact an indemnity.

All this, coupled with willingness to withdraw troops progressively, can be made to look very generous. But from the standpoint of patriotic Chinese, certain considerations need to be taken into account.

In the first place, Nationalist China does not regard itself as defeated. On the contrary, Chungking hopes to intensify guerilla interference with Japanese progress in the occupied area, and in time—probably not before next year—to tunch a counter-offensive with real teeth in it.

Next, it is small comfort to Chinese to be able to preserve an "independence" which is only nominal, like that of Manchukuo.

Finally, Chinese say that it is easy for the Japanese to forego any indemnity, because they plan to collect their indemnity through perpetuation and improvement of the strangle-hold they already have on most industries and communications and trade possibilities in the occupied area, thereby reducing China to a serf status permanently.

Question of Army Support

If Japan's troops are to be withdrawn, Chinese need more than an easily altered pledge as to when and how. They feel that they require some indications that the withdrawal is not to be fundamentally conditional on how completely Japan can arrange things so that withdrawal of her troops will not jeopardize her strangle-hold. Moreover, most observers believe the Japanese fail to realize how difficult a task they face in trying to bolster up Wang Ching-wei or other "puppets" so that these can and will carry out Japan's desires without support of the Japanese army.

As yet, the matter remains in a stage of discussion and of propaganda preliminary to launching the new Wang Ching-wei central regime. The Japanese would like some indication of interest and sympathy on the part of third Powers, and they would be prepared to pay for these in some measure—say by recompense for seized or damaged properties, or even by yielding some measure of trade privileges in the occupied areas, although this latter is not much favored by Japanese in general. They would much raher pay cash and be done with any such favor, the only drawback being a shortage of cash. It has been suggested, however, that even the reopening of the Yangtze to international commerce might be an effective gesture at once demonstrating "Japanese sincerity" and tending to relegate free China, and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, to an insignificant position in foreign eyes.

It is hard to determine just how completely Japanese leaders have plumped for the "puppet" idea as a final solution, abandoning all thought of achieving a settlement with the National Government. Much of the Japanese publicity assumes that General Chiang and his Government are completely out of the picture, yet now and then there is a suggestion that there would be a chance of a deal with the Generalissimo, if he could only be made to display a "reasonable" point of view.

The fact seems to be that in many quarters it is uneasily realized that the people of China are strongly behind General Chiang, whereas Mr. Wang is nowhere, and that the only hope of a really durable peace is one with the National Government. Yet it seems so hopeless to try to reach ground with the Government, and so relatively easy to proceed with the pleasant fiction that Mr. Wang can build an effective regime friendly to Japan that everything points to the latter line. It is a case of a pleasant illusion being much easier to face than a hard fact.

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Japanese Circles 'Astounded' By Grew's Blunt Statement

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (AP)—Official circles were "astounded" today by the speech of United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew yesterday in which he declared that American opinion deeply resented the "bombings, indignities and manifold interference with American rights" in China at the hands of the Japanese Army.

Mr. Grew's presentation of the American reaction apparently came as a shock to the audience which included Admiral Baron Kan Suzuki, Privy Counselor; Renzo Sawada, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and newly appointed Ambassador to France; and Count Aisuke Kabayama, member of the House of Peers.

A score of other titled personages, financiers, industrialists and lawyers also heard the Ambassador, who recently returned from a visit to the United States and a meeting with President Roosevelt.

A press ban was issued against publication of the portions of the speech in which the Ambassador spoke of American sentiment, but an abridged version is being released.

The newspapers made no mention of the strongest portions of the speech, but the Chugai Shogyo, leading financial newspaper, said the fact that the American viewpoint had been expressed so formally "cannot but serve as evidence of the American refusal to accept either in form or substance" Japan's stand in China.

"It is common knowledge that American public opinion toward Japan is adverse and the Japanese people are deeply impressed," said the paper, especially since the abrogation July 26 by the United States of its commercial treaty with Japan.

The independent newspaper Yomiuri said the speech "may be understood as formal announcement of the opinion of official circles in the United States."

Yomiuri added that although the Ambassador's remarks were "made in sincerity for the attainment of the readjustment of relations between Japan and the United States," his request for Japan to amend its stand in China "may be understood as tantamount to ignoring Japan's intentions and efforts toward establishment of a new order."

American anti-Japanese sentiment usually is ascribed here to misunderstanding as a result of Chinese propaganda.

Mediation Board Presses Move to End Chrysler Strike

DETROIT, Oct. 20 (AP)—Ignoring previous rebuffs, two members of the State Labor Mediation Board today joined in negotiations aimed at settlement of the "slow-down vs speed-up" dispute between the Congress of Industrial Organizations-United Automobile Workers Union and the Chrysler Corporation.

Arthur E. Rabb, chairman of the board, and A. C. Lappin, Detroit member, filed into the conference room despite a blunt statement by the Corporation at Lansing Oct. 19 that State mediation was unnecessary.

R. J. Thomas, U. A. W.-C. I. O. President who joined the conferees, said "absolutely no progress has been made."

"Contemptuous" Charge

The Corporation, accused by the Union of being "contemptuous" of both State and Federal offices in objecting to State intervention, took the stand that since contract negotiations "still were going on" with the U. A. W.-C. I. O., State mediation was unnecessary.

"The Union has advised us," said Lester L. Colbert, counsel for Chrysler, "that it has not yet finished submitting portions of the contract to us. We told the Board that we thought mediation at this time was not in order."

Mr. Thomas reported that the contract negotiations were "subordinate" to discussions of the slow-down and speed-up dispute. He charged that "the attitude of the Corporation's spokesmen was contemptuous toward representatives of the State and Federal Governments."

Charge Against Union

"They said," Mr. Thomas added, they could not see how "the magic of the Capitol dome in Lansing could change the situation."

Herman L. Weckler, a Corporation Vice-President, said "the Union's attempt to move to Lansing was only another step in a well-planned series."

Mr. Weckler charged that the Union "organized and enforced" a slow-down strike last August with the start of work on Chrysler's 1940 model cars.

"When the Union found the slow-down as bad as the sit-down, it raised the false issue of the speed-up," he said.

Although Mr. Weckler did not amplify that statement, it was recalled that the Corporation has termed the alleged "slow-down" illegal, as were sit-down strikes.

'Peace-Makers" Sunday Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — An appeal to more than 80,000 Protestant ministers to observe Oct. 22 as "Peace-Makers' " Sunday, by a group of outstanding American church officials of 14 denominations, urged that on that day ministers speak from the standpoint of the Christian religion on the great issues involved in the present Congressional neutrality debate, before a vote is taken.

"Let's speak a word in the middle of this neutrality debate which will express a religious judgment on the great issues under discussion," Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York, wrote to all the Congregational-Christian churches of the Country. "The public mind is in danger of supporting action—even right action—from wrong motives, and of confusing means with ends."

Manila Puts on Festive Air As Commissioner Nears

MANILA (AP)—Manila took on a holiday mood on the eve of the arrival of Francis B. Sayre, new high commissioner to the Philippines, and his party aboard the liner, President Cleveland.

Official delegations to welcome Sayre are headed by President Manuel Quezon and by J. Weldon Jones, acting high commissioner.

Clergymen's Pensions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—A convention of the United Universalist Church approved yesterday a pension fund for clergymen and their dependents. The Board of Trustees was directed by the convention to work out details for putting the fund into operation.

Labor Finds Little Grist From Legislative Mills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The 1938-39 state legislative season was not a very good one for organized labor.

Leaders of the American Federation of Labor, which closed its annual convention here last week, blame it in a broad way on two things: shifts from Democratic to Republican control in many states, and public reaction from the alleged extremities of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The Executive Council says "a repetition of the landslide of good labor laws enacted in 1937 was perhaps not to be expected . . . but the output of the 44 Legislatures that met this year was meager if not downright reactionary."

Joseph A. Padway, Federation counsel, points out that beginning with the west coast there has been a drive to repeal laws enacted in the interests of labor and to adopt new adverse legislation.

He complains particularly of the Oregon antipicketing act. In this case the law was adopted by popular referendum rather than by the Legislature, and Federation leaders insist that this was a clear-cut example of a public uprising inspired by the alleged violence of the C. I. O. marine unions under Harry Bridges, a virtual swinging of the pendulum against labor.

Similar measures were sought in California and Washington, but defeated.

Reverses Seen in Wisconsin

Wisconsin is noted by these Federation leaders as an outstanding example of reaction, for they say while it has in past years pioneered in liberal labor legislation, last year after the Republicans had taken over the administration from the ultra-liberal La Follette Progressives, the State Norris-La Guardia Act and the State Labor Relations Act were repealed, and the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act, which Mr. Padway calls "the most vicious antilabor law I have ever read," was passed.

A new law in Minnesota, where a Republican Governor also has displaced a Democrat, is roughly classed alongside the Wisconsin act by the Federation leaders, but is not considered "quite so bad." Gov. Harold Stassen, according to Mr. Padway, tried, and succeeded in some measure, to keep the law from going too far in an out-and-out antilabor direction. Similarly the new Michigan law, passed under a Republican administration which displaced Democrats, has features which do not please labor by any means, but "could," they say, "be much worse."

A new law in Pennsylvania, Federation leaders insist, "converts the State Labor Relations Act from one guaranteeing labor certain fundamental rights, to an act depriving labor of fundamental constitutional guarantees." Federation workers say that the situation there was directly a result of public reaction to the C. I. O. sit-down strikes.

Some Progress Shown

There were a few things on the other side of the ledger, however, it is admitted. Among these was the establishment of strong, unified labor departments, with rule-making powers, in Alabama and Hawaii, and the empowering of state labor commissioners in Indiana and New Hampshire to take wage claim assignments for collection, bringing the number of state departments that so assist wage-earners to 15.

The Executive Council notes that passage of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act failed to exert as great a stimulus on the state legislatures as had been expected. Wage and hour bills introduced in 30 States did not pass. Minimum wage provisions were extended though to cover men as well as women, however, in Alaska, Maine, and Connecticut.

Filling out the record, coverage of the 8-hour day and 48-hour week laws were extended in Montana, and Utah, but the principle of one-day-of-rest-in-seven lost in New Hampshire and New Mexico. South Carolina allowed its recent hours legislation for men, women, and minors to be enjoined and declared unconstitutional without enacting anything to replace it; and the hours of minors were reduced in West Virginia and Hawaii.

Two new industrial home work laws were passed in California and West Virginia, making 19 with this type of regulation, while the basic 16-year-minimum age was adopted in Alaska, Hawaii, and West Virginia—though in the latter weakened, labor leaders say, by exemptions.

Grew's Talk Calls Japanese To Join in Orderly World

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew in addressing 250 members of the America-Japan Society, often a sounding board for authoritative discussion of American-Japanese relations, asserted:

"The American people regard with growing seriousness the violation and interference with American rights by Japanese armed forces in China in disregard of treaties and agreements. . . . They feel that the present trend in the Far East, if continued, will be destructive of the hopes they sincerely cherish of development of an orderly world."

Mr. Grew asserted that this opinion was "unanimous" and as such had a profound effect on government policies, saying, "When such opinion tends toward unanimity it is a force which the Government cannot possibly overlook and will not fail to reflect in its policies and actions."

Basis for Good Relations

"Only through consideration of those facts and steps to alter those facts," the Ambassador said, "can Japanese-American relations be improved. . . .

"What I shall say in Japan in ensuing months comes 'straight from the horse's mouth' in that it will accurately represent and interpret some current thoughts of the American Government and people."

Mr. Grew declared that "serious . . . American people, from all thoroughly reliable evidence coming to them, have good reason to believe that an effort is being made to establish control in Japan's own interest in large areas of the continent of Asia and to impose on them a system of closed economy."

"It is this thought added to the effect of bombings, indignities, and manifold interference with American rights that accounts for the attitude of American people toward Japan today," Mr. Grew asserted. "It is my belief and the belief of the American Government and people that the many things injurious to the United States which have been done and are being done by Japanese agencies are wholly needless.

"We believe that real security and stability in the Far East could be attained without running counter to any American rights whatsoever.

"Today I have stated certain facts straightforwardly and objectively, but I also am making a plea for sympathetic understanding in the interest of an old enduring friendship between our two great nations," he continued.

"In world chaos, I plead for stability . . . which if it can be preserved can bring only good to Japan and the United States."

Pressure on Government

The Ambassador said American opinion regarding the Japanese was based on facts, not propaganda, and was unanimous. He added:

"When such opinion tends toward unanimity it is a force which a government cannot possibly overlook and will not fail to reflect on its policies and actions.

"It is probable that many of you are not aware of the increasing extent to which the people of the United States resent methods which Japanese armed forces are employing in China and what appear to be their objectives. . . . The American people believe in equality of commercial opportunity. . . . Even Japan insisted upon and received the benefits of open door areas other than China. . . . American people have been profoundly shocked over the widespread use of bombing in China, not only on the grounds of humanity but also on the grounds of direct menace to American lives and property, accompanied by the loss of American life and the crippling of American citizens."

Pelley's Office Files Seized

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 20 (AP)—Correspondence and office files of William Dudley Pelley, head of the Silver Shirts of America, were under lock and key at the sheriff's office today while deputies acting under a court order hunted the publisher-lecturer.

Seizure of Mr. Pelley's files was made after Mr. Pelley was cited yesterday to appear in Superior Court here on charges of violating the conditions of two suspended sentences, including allegations that he had "consorted with known enemies of American institutions," distributed publicity aimed at the "overthrow of our Government," and "levelled disgusting epithets at the office of the President of the United States."

Superior Court Judge Zeb Nettles issued a capias ordering that Mr. Pelley be taken in custody and required to give $10,000 bond for his appearance at the November term of court.

Judge Nettles explained that he did not direct that the Silver Shirt chieftain be brought before him immediately because he was solicitor when Mr. Pelley was convicted in 1935 on charges of violating the State "blue sky" law and of fraudulent misrepresentation in connection with the operations of Galahad College and the Galahad Press, both enterprises under Mr. Pelley's control.

On the "blue sky" charge, Mr. Pelley was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, and to serve one to two years in prison, suspended upon conditions that he refrain from the alleged illegal activities, and upon the second charge a plea for judgment was continued upon condition that he conduct himself properly.

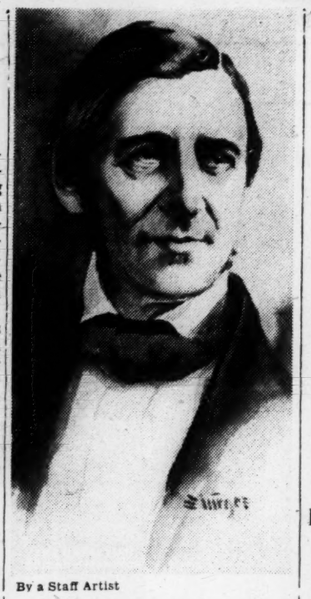
Another allegation made in the Judge's order was that there were "many reasons" to indicate Mr. Pelley was being financed by "foreign and un-American sources."

The Dies Committee, investigating un-American activities, recently sought to bring Mr. Pelley before it to answer questions about his Silver Shirts organization and other activities but committee representatives reported they were unable to find him to serve a subpoena upon him.

Behind the Headlines

Even in modern warfare man is still master of hatred and fear as well as machines.

Emerson's view that a farmer was first of all a man is just as true of a soldier.



By a Staff Artist

"It was Emerson who urged that the farmer should think of himself not merely as a farmer, but as a man on the farm."

Lord Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force, is quoted as saying that in modern warfare, which is often supposed to be primarily a matter of machines of destruction, "Man is still the master, and it is the man and the spirit of the man that counts in the last analysis."

The distinguished General was perhaps wiser than he knew in insisting "that man is still the master."

By his remark he meant that material force, however important it may seem, is of no value whatever unless there is behind it the courage and the morale that must go to make up a successful army.

He meant that machines, guns and munitions alone cannot win a war.

But his statement that "man is still the master" has connotations far beyond these narrow limits of meaning. For man, when he is a soldier, is more than a soldier, and "the spirit of the man" to which Lord Gort pays tribute has wider fields of application than the battlefield alone.

Emerson's View

It was Emerson who urged that the farmer should think of himself not merely as a farmer, but as a man on a farm. There is a difference. The farmer is concerned only with planting, tending, and harvesting his crops. But the man on the farm is concerned first with being a man, and second with being a farmer. And the duties and privileges of a man, as such, are much wider in scope than those of a farmer or of anyone who confines himself to a mere craft or occupation.

A school teacher told me the other day that his hardest task was to interest his pupils in making the widest possible use of their mental powers. They were always thinking, he said, of how they were going to make a living when they grew up. If a subject did not seem to make a direct contribution to potential wages, they weren't interested in it.

This revealed a strange limitation in their concept of life and of man. They were thinking of life as only a living, and of man as only a wage-earner. How much happier they could be, and how much more useful citizens, if they could take the broader view. They might even be better wage-earners.

Man Still the Master

When Lord Gort says that "man is still the master," he may mean merely that the morale of the soldier is, in the last analysis, more important than the instruments of iron and steel that he operates. And that is true.

But it is also true that the soldier is more than a soldier. He is as Emerson would insist, a man in the army. And his first duty there, as in any other calling, is to be a man. There is no higher calling.

Man is still the master of the machines that deal out death and destruction. They can do it only at his bidding. But more than that, he is master of his reason and his impulses. He can so govern them as to free them from the domination of fear and hatred.

Rejecting the Untrue

Today, there is a constant suggestion that man is not the master of his destiny, that he is subject to cruel forces so gigantic that it is hopeless for the inidividual to struggle against them.

It is said that civilization has worn itself out, and that whole peoples have succumbed to decadence and corruption.

In the measure that we accept these statements as true, they will probably be reflected in our experience. If we believe these things, we shall see these things.

But if we reject them as false and untrue, we shall be liberated from the humiliation and the domination that such thoughts bring.

If we cling to the true concept of man, we shall not see him as domineering nor as cringing, as cruel nor as terrified, as insolent nor as cowardly. We shall see him as he is.

As Lord Gort says, "Man is still the master"—the master of his conduct and his fate.

Rex Miller

Peekaboo!

Asa N. Bushnell, Jr.

Prize-Winning Snapshot

This picture, which was entered by Asa N. Bushnell, Jr., of Los Angeles in the Los Angeles Times Amateur Snapshot Contest, recently was awarded the $500 class prize at the Salon of the Newspaper Snapshot Awards in Explorers' Hall of the National Geographic Society, Washington.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Column Assailed as 'War Stuff'

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 20 (AP)—A comment by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in her newspaper column on Col. Charles Lindbergh's recent neutrality radiocast was described last night by Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson as "exactly the kind of stuff that got us into the war in 1917."

Departing from his prepared speech before the Newark Advertising Club, General Johnson declared that Colonel Lindbergh "for speaking his pro-American opinion against other policies has been called pro-Nazi by such emotionally biased pro-war pundits as Walter Lippman and Dorothy Thompson and now—today—by the First Lady of the Land herself."

(In her syndicated column "My Day," Mrs. Roosevelt said Dorothy Thompson, another columnist, "sensed in Colonel Lindbergh's speech a sympathy with Nazi ideals which I thought existed but could not bring myself to believe was really there.")

Views on Embargo

General Johnson said his "columnist colleagues" were urging lifting of the arms embargo to permit England and France to buy arms in this country because "we must keep the British Navy between us and the dictatorships."

General Johnson offered three reasons why he favored discarding the arms embargo from the Neutrality Act, saying he thought there was "little practical difference between arms and the ingredient of arms" and "I think it is equally neutral to sell or to refuse to sell to all nations as long as you treat all alike and, finally, . . . except for airplanes, we have no arms to sell."

This country needs all the arms it can manufacture for itself, he said.

Foreign Policy

He said he was "unwilling to base our foreign policy in this dangerous world in any such weak-kneed, short-sighted, suckers, policy" calling for keeping the British Navy between the United States and the dictatorships.

"There is plenty of evidence that our own faulty national defense policy had already relied too much on the British Navy. Our army is utterly unprepared to protect this country. . . .

"If this war continues, our staying out is just about the last best hope of western civilization and Christianity on earth."

Gov. Ralph L. Carr of Colorado, another speaker, said the Constitution of the United States "is the practical application of the Golden Rule to the business of life."

National Auto Show Speaker Tells How Sales Aid Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—The purchase of automobiles not only aids the manufacturer in Detroit, but sends money into more than 100 communities throughout the country, according to Baird H. Markham, Director of the American Petroleum Industries Committee.

"In these days when the work of every dollar counts so greatly, the direct contribution of the National Automobile Show to the national economy should be generally appreciated," Mr. Markham said at the show yesterday. "Every new model sold at the show puts money into circulation, creates jobs, stimulates business in a hundred different ways, and increases governmental revenue.

"More than one-third of the money left at the local service station will go to the Government—Federal, State and local—as tax revenue. Consumption of the motor fuel and lubricants it takes abroad means jobs for oil workers in many states. Money spent for meals, amusements, lodging and service of various sorts is new money which never would have reached the community so quickly had it not been brought there on rubber tires.

"Every car purchased at the show creates jobs and distributes dollars, not merely in New York but in Detroit, Pittsburgh, Tulsa, Akron, and in all the other cities from which raw or finished materials are obtained—also in the small communities that car shortly will visit, and nothing gets around more than a new model automobile."

Simultaneously Alfred Reeves, Manager of the Show, and the Show Committee expressed satisfaction with visitor totals for the Exposition. They envisaged an attendance of at least one-third greater than last year by the time the Exposition closes on Sunday night.

E. P. Mauder, President of the Automobile Merchants' Association of New York, and Cadillac-La Salle distributor here, was enthusiastic about sales increases this year at the exhibition.

"I'm afraid it would sound like extreme exaggeration if I were to tell what some of the members of our Association have to say about the sales acceleration," he said. "In fact, right now the increase is abnormal. Of course, there is a reason for this. Most of our members are in a position to deliver new 1940 models at once. It is not like other years when oftentimes several weeks had to elapse before new cars could be obtained from the factories."

Wage-Hour Law Applauded as Stabilizer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Officials who helped guide the Wage-Hour Law through its first year voiced the opinion today that its stabilizing effect on wages in competitive business was a more notable result than the bulge it put in pay envelopes of some 350,000 workers.

One official said that the 25-cents an-hour minimum wage required by the law in its first year had little appreciable effect toward stimulating business activity, since only 1 per cent of the estimated 35,000,000 wage earners had received more money.

The 30-cent-an-hour minimum wage which becomes effective Oct. 24 for the next six years, will affect directly only 2 to 3 per cent of the Nation's wage earners.

Enforcement Demanded

Wage-hour authorities asserted, however, that employers in many instances were as urgent as labor in their demands for Wage-Hour Law enforcement, since it served to level off the low-wage brackets of competing establishments.

The action of the law in stabilizing the competitive wage factor, they declared, had brought about a marked improvement in the working conditions of low-paid wage earners in the South and in the industrial States of the Northeast.

When the minimum wage rises to 30 cents an hour, the limitation of 44 hours on the work week will change to 42 hours. Time and a half compensation will be required for work done in excess of the maximum.

Many Workers Affected

Wage-Hour experts have not made a detailed estimate of the effect of the 44-hour work week during the last year, except to point out that it affected more workers than were directly benefitted by the minimum wage requirement.

The Wake-Hour Act, they asserted, was "lucky" to start functioning at a time when business was on the upturn. The net result, they said, is that the law escaped criticism which might have been heard if business activity was declining.

A survey by the Labor Statistics Bureau in advance of the change to the 30-cent minimum showed that out of an estimated 700,000 workers now receiving less than 30 cents an hour, about 500,000 are employed in the South, and the industrial States of the Northeast. The lowest percentage of workers getting less than 30 cents was found on the Pacific Coast.

Big Companies Save Millions by Moving

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Oct. 20 (AP)—Four nationally known corporations have reduced their aggregate tax bill roughly $1,800,000 a year by hanging out their signs and keeping certain legal papers in this country town.

On the front door of a one-story, narrow building of southern colonial architecture, the offices of former County Judge George K. Large, are four signs bearing the names of companies for which Judge Large is local agent—the Standard Oil Company (incorporated in New Jersey); the Great Western Sugar Company, the United Shoe Machinery Company and the Montana Power Company.

Four safes in Judge Large's private office contain the required records of the corporations, the only tangible items connected with their legal residences here.

Standard Oil moved its official office here two years ago from Linden, shortly after the Union County Tax Board placed an "omitted assessment" of $75,000,000 on the company's personal property. The company sent Linden a check for more than $1,000,000.

A year earlier when the company's official office was at Newark, the city's revenue director assessed its intangible assets at $300,000,000. Negotiations reduced the assessment to $50,000,000 on which the company paid a $1,987,366 tax.

Standard Oil was followed here last year by Great Western Sugar and last month by United Shoe and Montana Power, all of which moved from larger municipalities in the State.

Personalty appraisals in Flemington do not differ greatly from the levies in municipalities from which the companies came, but the tax rate does.

After Standard Oil moved in and the Town assessed it $45,000,000 (it is now $48,290,000), the local tax rate dropped from $3.91 per $100 valuation to 81 cents, which is 31 cents lower than the rate in any other New Jersey town.

Standard Oil's tax last year was $301,500, a drop of more than $1,500,000 from its Newark bill. Great Western, which paid approximately $42,500 to Plainfield in 1938, will write Flemington a check this year for $8,100 on a $1,000,000 assessment.

Assessments on the other two companies have not been announced, but the resultant tax will be substantially less than the $46,246 United Shoe paid Paterson last year, and the $45,500 Newark is seeking from the power company.

I. C. C. Regulation of Rates Opposed at Waterway Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The small operator will play the role of the "forgotten man," if the proposal of the Wheeler-Lea bill, to place regulation of water carrier rates under the Interstate Commerce Commission, passes Congress, Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, told delegates to the convention of the Mississippi Valley Association here.

For 65 years, Mr. Brenckman said, it has been the policy of the Grange to support every effort to "open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the lifeblood of commerce may flow freely." Therefore, he added, the Grange is opposed to that provision of the Wheeler-Lea bill which will make the I. C. C. the master of rate fixing for water-borne commerce, because it will raise rates at the expense of the whole American people for the benefit of railroads.

"Who," he asked, "owns the rivers of the United States? The people of the country own them. That being true, why should not the people be allowed to use their own rivers and intercoastal waters under proper conditions without thought or hindrance on the part of the railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission, or any other agency?

"There is no public demand for subjecting the water carriers of the Nation to the type of regulation proposed in this bill, nor is there evidence of discriminatory practices among water carriers to warrant such a regulation. The Joint Conference Committee, which is now considering the bill, will render the country a noteworthy service if it consigns to oblivion those sections dealing with the regulation of water transportation.

"The cost of transportation is the biggest single service charge that the farmer has to meet. As a rule, about 20 per cent of freight revenues accruing to the railroads are paid by the farmer. In normal times, millions of grain and other farm produce find their way to market at reasonable rates of transportation, over our inland water ways and in the intercoastal trade, not to mention transoceanic traffic. Large quantities of fertilizer, agricultural equipment, and machinery purchased by the farmer are likewise transported by water. The farmer needs and utilizes all these transportation agencies which complement and supplement each other. It would be against public interest to handicap or eliminate any of them."

U. S. 'Chief War Peril' Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—The "chief peril" to United States involvement in Europe's war is the ready belief of the American people that this nation has a world mission to perform, in the opinion of the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, nationally known preacher. The plain duty of this country, he told 500 members of peace organizations at the Capitol Hotel here last night, was not to yield prematurely to this idea, but to hold itself in readiness to organize the world for peace after the war.

The meeting went on record for retention in the Neutrality Act of the embargo on war goods and the extension of the ban to supplies for belligerents in the Far East.

Another resolution urged President Roosevelt to offer his mediation in Europe in co-operation with the Oslo group of nations and Latin-American countries.

The meeting favored a national referendum as a pre-requisite to United States declaration of war and held that peace proposals should recommend lower tariffs, equal access to raw materials, internationalization of colonies and a federated world government. Maximum support should be given to the relief of war sufferers, it declared.

The meeting was under the auspices of the United Pacifist Committee. Other speakers were Rabbi David de Sola Pool, Dorothy Day, Dr. Jessie Wallace Hughan and A. J. Muste.

Opposition to Peru's Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—The Aprista Party has secretly circulated an appeal for a National Union to promote "constitutional restoration" instead of holding the Presidential election under what are alleged to be unfair conditions on Oct. 22 This appeal has been especially directed to the two candidates, Manuel Prado and José Quezada, by Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, leader of the Aprista movement.

Although claiming to be the strongest party, the Apristas are ready to sacrifice their electoral chances for the formation of an organizing commission to unite political forces. The circular names 60 prominent citizens of all sectors whom, it is considered, should decide on a single candidate pledged to restore a truly constitutional regime.

The Apristas are operating "underground," as they have been since before the 1936 elections which were annulled by President Benavides when their votes secured the triumph of the nonofficial candidate. The votings scheduled for Oct. 22 next are under a revised constitution confirmed by plebiscite on June 18 last. It is claimed that this plebiscite was "imposed," as the presidential election itself is intended to be, according to Señor Haya de la Torre.

The officially-sponsored candidate, Señor Prado, is the third son of Gen. Mariano Prado. Opposed to him is Señor Quesada, a young attorney from Trujillo, who, so far, has not been conceded the legal registration of his candidature. Señor Quesada is revolutionary in the sense he is opposed to a continuation of the dictatorial methods pursued by President Benavides and which it is feared will be continued if Señor Prado is elected.

European war news has begun to recede in importance to Peruvians as the election date draws near, and the political atmosphere thickens with reports and rumors. Each day there is surreptitious talk of arrests and deporations. One of the most persistent reports is that Señor Haya de la Torre narrowly escaped assassination recently.

The absence of public campaigning has increased election confusion. The Apristas claim that if the Government allows a contest, it will be difficult for the official candidate to win, despite any intervention in his favor.

Britain's Summer Extended by War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Citizens of the British Isles are still enjoying an extra six weeks of "summer time" this year, until the night of Nov. 18-19.

According to the provisions of the Daylight Saving Bill, passed on May 17, 1916, all clocks, this year, would have had to be put back an hour on Oct. 8. But the Government, in consultation with the French Government decided to extend official British summer time for a further six weeks, owing to the war.

The first Daylight Saving Bill, introduced in 1908 was laughed out of Parliament, but the World War necessitated the reform because of the need at that time to save coal.

Worker Secrecy Sought

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Employees of the Curtiss Aeroplane division of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, which is building planes for both the United States Army and Navy, were warned Oct. 20 to avoid discussion of their work with outsiders.

College to Honor Turkish Poet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL—Bey Tewfik Fikret, this country's greatest poet of the last generation, is to be commemorated by Robert College, Istanbul's American university, when legal formalities can be surmounted to allow the College to purchase his house.

Fikret, who was also Professor of Turkish at Robert College and lived on the campus, passed on 20 years ago, and his widow, recently quitting the house, recalls her husband's wish by negotiating that the College shall effect the purchase.

The Municipality of Istanbul was the first customer, and despite the College's doubling the offer, it was pointed out that foreign institutions were forbidden to invest in Turkish property.

Against this, the College noted that the Municipality's project to convert the house into a museum in memory of the poet would be complicated by the site's being located in the College grounds.

The Municipality has now been tentatively persuaded, and the College hopes to clinch the deal in the shortest time.

Tewfik Fikret, known as Roumeli-Hissar, was a liberal poet who directed much of the nationalistic sentiment in his work against the tyranny of Sultan Abdul Hamid. He was responsible, too, for many of Turkey's most beautiful lyrics.

The President of Robert College, Walter Livingstone Wright, hopes to trace a part of the souvenirs which have been dispersed in time among the poet's friends and relatives; and a bronze plaque is to inform visitors that the house is a national monument to Turkish literaure.

Elliott Roosevelt Position Explained

WASHINGTON (AP) — Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, said Oct. 19 there was nothing to prevent Elliott Roosevelt from expressing his personal opinions on radio time given for that purpose, but that under the NAB code "no personal opinions can be presented under the guise of news on any news broadcasts, whether sponsored or unsponsored."

Mr. Miller issued his statement after the President's son announced that the 10 Texas radio stations he operates were resigning from the NAB because of the rule against expression of opinions on controversial issues during commercially sponsored programs. Mr. Roosevelt said the rule was a "curtailment of free speech and censorship in its worst form."

ANOTHER DU PONT "ZERONE" ADVERTISEMENT FOR MONITOR READERS

DO YOU WANT ALL-WINTER RADIATOR PROTECTION FOR ONLY $1.50?

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Of All Things . . . !

Real Fish Story!

REDLANDS, Calif. (AP)—Deputy Sheriff Eugene Jones tramped down a mountain canyon seeking a fisherman reported lost.

He found him, calmly casting.

"Don't you know there aren't any fish in this stream?" Sheriff Jones asked.

"You never can tell," was the man's retort as he pulled in his line. On it was a 13-inch trout.

Police Persistency

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—The Omaha police are really persistent fellows. Here's proof:

Seventeen years ago H. F. Thornton reported theft of a gold watch.

The pawnshop detail brought in the watch.

Now they're looking for Mr. Thornton.

Paddle Their Own Canoe

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—Faced with a roundabout trip by streetcar and balked by a no-hitch-hikikng ordinance, two University of Minnesota students hit upon a cheap, speedy method of getting to school. Their homes are near the Mississippi River, and the University is on the river, so Winston Oberg and Philip Swanson paddle to school and back each day in a 30-pound kayak.

No Discrimination

BILLINGS, Mont. (AP)—Billings police handed out 60 tickets for parking violations on the first day of a traffic drive.

Recipients included Mrs. V. A. Lechner, wife of the Chief of Police, V. H. Steele, Fire Chief, and Charles W. MacCormick, City Councilman.

Major U. S. Aircraft Builders Show Orders of $314,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The Wall Street Journal says orders obtained by 11 major American aircraft manufacturers in the past few weeks have boosted the aggregate backlog of the industry to a new record level of $314,000,000, or 8.5 per cent greater than the previous peak for the same companies on Sept. 1.

The new business came principally from the United States Army and Navy. Domestic and foreign airlines and from foreign Governments, the paper said.

Prospective new foreign business, the paper said, which is conditional upon removal of the present embargo restrictions, is sufficiently large to warrant several units in the industry embarking upon plant expansion programs designed to raise productive capacity by as much as 50 per cent. Additional increases in factory facilities are expected to be announced in the near future.

Companies with new major plant expansion programs already under way, the paper said, included: Consolidated Aircraft, North American Aviation, United Aircraft, Aviation Manufacturing Corp., Curtiss-Wright and a division of Boeing.

'Conscience Fund' Gains $175.50 Overdue Taxes

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) — The Pennsylvania treasury received Oct. 20 a check for $175.50 from a man in Wheeling, W. Va., who said he had owed taxes for "many years."

The money was paid "for my comfort and peace of mind," the man wrote. The State will not identify "conscience fund" contributors.

Railroads, Belgium at Fair in 1940

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The railroads exhibit, largest and one of the most popular of World's Fair industrial displays, and the Belgian exhibit, will reopen at the exposition in 1940, Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the Board of the Fair Corporation, announced Oct. 20.

Continuation of the railroads exhibit, which cost more than $3,000,000 and occupies 17½ acres in the transportation zone, was voted at a meeting of the Eastern Railroads Presidents' Conference Oct. 19. The display, representing 27 railroads, has attracted more than 7,000,000 visitors this year.

Confirmation of Belgium's 1940 participation was had in news reports from Brussels, which disclosed that Government's decision to take part in the Fair next year.

At the same time it was announced that 42 paintings, which were lent to the masterpieces of art exhibition at the Fair by museums and private collectors of Europe, will be shown at the Detroit Institute of Art soon after the New York exposition closes. Thereafter the art works, valued at about $7,000,000, will be sent to various museums and art galleries around the Country for showings, in the belief that it is inadvisable to return the works to Europe and its war hazards.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Refugees: The War Makes Assets of Some

Our setting is a wood-panelled library. Before a crackling fire sit a group in comfortable chairs, talking informally. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Probably no subject has touched people more deeply in the past few years than that of refugees. The Hitler anti-Semitic drives spotlighted the subject—yet there are many other refugees, too, springing from a world that has been in chaos since the World War started in 1914.

"The start of the present war alters the refugee picture. Several of you have asked how—so let's discuss it today. First we find that war's great demand for manpower is having an immediate easing effect. For instance, the German Government has been advertising rewards, restoration of property and immunity from persecution to certain Jews now refugees in border countries. The men sought are primarily technicians and medical doctors—for Germany, in the midst of war, finds she needs every person of this sort she can get. This is really a reversal of the tide on a small scale. The closing of frontiers on all sides has automatically stopped further emigration of Jews from Germany. Finally, and a most interesting fact, refugee experts tell us that a high percentage of refugees from Germany would prefer to remain and live there, despite discrimination against them, rather than seeking new homes in the outside world."

Question: "What about the German refugees in those temporary camps in England and other places? What effect will the war have on them?"

Answer: "They are a problem on which the best thought is working. Some 30,000 are encamped in Belgium, the Netherlands, France and England—expecting to move on to countries of permanent settlement."

Question: "What refugees are aided by the war in countries other than Germany?"

Answer: "Take the case of thousands of Spanish refugees in France. Most of them are experienced soldiers. They fill a great need for manpower on the part of the French and have been taken into the famous Foreign Legion in quantities. France and her army are further gainers in the case of thousands of Czech soldiers who escaped when Germany marched. Reaching France by devious routes they will be eventually incorporated in the French Army. The same might be said of the Poles who escaped into Rumania. Thousands of these troops should eventually reach France one way or another to be taken into the French Army. Now these are striking cases of where refugees are assets rather than liabilities."

Question: "But what about these men after the war if they can't go home? Isn't their problem just being set aside for the moment?"

Answer: "For an answer let's consider one of France's biggest problems—that is the falling birthrate. France's population is showing a decrease instead of an increase. Now the right kind of immigration can offset this. Take the Spanish, Czech and Polish men who have come into France as strong individuals who have survived warfare and flight. They could stay in France after the war and become Frenchmen."

Question: "What may happen after the war, other than this French situation, if there is an Allied victory?"

Answer: "Well, what with the terrific problem minorities have turned out to be we may assume a new and greater effort to avoid as many minorities as possible. This may call for the strenuous method of minority transfers. You will recall in our Fireside discussion of minorities that this is not always so easy, especially where deeply-rooted peasants are concerned."

Question: "And what, then, about the German Jewish refugee problem?"

Answer: "With an Allied victory Germany would not be permitted to force a racial group against its will onto an unwilling outside world. That does not mean that the exodus of Jews will not continue to such regular places as Palestine. Remember that one of the large problems in absorbing the Jews has been that they had no capital, Germany preventing them from taking their money with them. With capital they would have been welcomed in many places where their talents and money could have been used.

"Take South America for instance. German anti-Semitic propaganda has contributed to the resistance of these countries to letting in Jewish refugees. But lack of capital has really been the chief reason for barring them. Let them bring money and most of the underpopulated South American countries, now in need of the investment of new capital, would probably welcome them, since there are few of these nations where 'racial purity' is a serious element in the social structure."

Question: "How about populational decreases, such as in France, as refugee solutions?"

Answer: "Generally speaking western Europe faces a declining birth rate, while the Slavic countries of the east are growing rapidly. Some think this is a basic cause of the present war—that Germany, in seeking to erect a barrier against this pressure, gave Naziism a tool to use. If intelligent immigration should be allowed, as in France, this natural eastern surplus could well be absorbed in the West. And now I am going to have Joseph Harsch, now in Berlin for the Monitor, who has been making a first hand study abroad of the refugee situation, tell us more about this refugee problem, on page 67 of the Fireside series."

From History's Refugee Lists

Blackstone Studios; Vandyk, London; Wide World; G. Bragi.

Men, Races, and Nations "Without a Country"

1. Thaddeus Kosciusko, 1746-1817, Polish national hero who passed many years in exile. 2. Eduard Beneš, present exiled Czechoslovak leader. 3. Nikola Pashitch (1846-1926), Serbian statesman, refugee, later Premier of Jugoslavia. 4. Jewish refugees from Germany. 5. Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-72), Italian revolutionist who suffered frequent exile in his effort to unify Italy. These are a few of many refugees who have lived to see their political dreams realized.

Refugee Solution Stymied by War

By Joseph C. Harsch

The outbreak of war in Europe came at a time when the Evian Committee was first able to see some tangible prospect of success ahead.

It had been working against every conceivable kind of opposition for a year. It had faced jealousy, cynicism in highest quarters, determined underground opposition from many most responsible for aid to refugees, the most vicious exploitation of human misery, widespread apathy, and the obvious difficulty of opening negotiations with the German Government.

George Rublee, Sir Herbert Emerson and Robert Pell, with the constant support of Lord Winterton and Myron Taylor in the diplomatic background, had kept driving at the job regardless. And just on the verge of war they were able to congratulate themselves on having at long last put machinery in motion which gave every promise of being able to solve over a period of three to five years the particular refugee problem caused by German anti-semitic policy.

That German policy had marked approximately eight million residents of the Old Reich, Austria and the Sudetenland for export to other parts of the world, quite regardless of whether the rest of the world was either willing or desirous of receiving them. The forced migration proceeded slowly during the early years of the Nazi régime. Those who left Germany were being accepted in other countries. The problem became increasingly acute during 1938 as forced migration increased, reaching its peak with the pogrom of Nov. 10.

Evian Meeting

By midsummer the rate of migration had exceeded the rate of normal absorption in outside countries. On President Roosevelt's initiative the receiving nations met at Evian to consider the problem and then set up the Intergovernmental Committee as a continuing organization to provide a point of contact for the Governments and to attempt to develop and co-ordinate private initiative into feasible machinery for handling the problem.

From 1934 to 1938 about 150,000 refugees had been received outside Germany. During 1938 about 150,000 more left Germany. But this rate was too high and they began piling up in countries of temporary refuge where the numbers awaiting permanent settlement soon became so great that a total of about 30,000 were being accommodated in camps which differed from concentration camps only in the character of treatment accorded the inmates. During 1939 the rate of migration continued at monthly figures which would have produced a total for the year of about another 150,000.

While estimates varied widely it was generally accepted that by midsummer of 1939 there still remained in Greater Germany between 400,000 and 500,000 persons who came under the Nuremberg laws and therefore under pressure to migrate. By that time also pressure tactics which had been particularly severe in Austria had begun to be applied in the protectorate of Czechoslovakia, threatening another increase in the total number of exportable refugees.

New Areas

Hope for large scale and swift migration rested inevitably therefore on finding new areas of the world able to receive frontier colonists in new settlements where subsistence for Europeans was practicable.

But these settlement projects required time and money. Time was to be gained through an arrangement with the German Government whereby migration would be steadied down to a feasible rate. Money was to be provided by private sources. To this end long negotiations were carried on with the leading individuals interested in refugee migration both in America and in Europe. These efforts had succeeded by August in the establishment of a corporation under the name of The International Foundation which was to take over the long-time planning, research and supervision of migration and also the negotiations with the German Government. Paul Van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium and a young statesman of high repute throughout Europe, where he enjoyed equal prestige on both sides of the Rhine, had accepted the executive position.

War Intervenes

But the war intervened. The machinery is at least temporarily to be kept alive. The present Washington meeting for officials of the Committee taking place at the White House is being held regardless of the war.

There remains the immediate problem of some 30,000 refugees in camps in the small neutral countries of Europe and about 20,000 in all who are in England on temporary visas. As the English war machine gets under way work may be available for many. But no belligerent, nor any small neutral, desires large numbers of aliens from Germany within its borders at such a time.

So far as Germany is concerned the problem of Jewish migration might have been solved over a period of about five years if the war had not broken out.

One hopeful thought in the minds of many is of course that the war will liquidate the problem. A fall of the Nazi régime in Germany would presumably mean abandonment of the anti-Semitic policy which produced forced migration. This obviously is what most of the Jews themselves appear to desire, a fact which incidentally explains many of the difficulties the Intergovernmental Committee had in obtaining the support of influential Jewish leaders for its program of action.

All Ages Have Had Their Refugees

Refugees are not only present or post-war phenomena. No, refugees as a problem are as old as time. The problem has sometimes been religious, sometimes political, sometimes economic, sometimes racial. But there has always been the problem. And it seems there will always be the problem until man's brotherhood to man is practiced as well as preached on earth.

For a moment, however, let us journey back into time and see some of these refugee hordes, study what caused them and what happened to them, and why no permanent solution was ever found.

Ancient Refugees

Every ancient imperial foray caused its own refugee problem. In those early days of time when life was primarily nomadic it was not unusual for entire national communities to become refugees—refugees from thundering Assyrian horsemen, from Persia's mighty monarchs, from the Egyptians charging chariots. It was a choice of fleeing or remaining to become slaves. When fleeing was so easy, the choice was not difficult. Still these peoples were often overtaken and became slaves after all.

Rome's Experience

Rome had a habit of swallowing these refugee communities. Some were drafted into the army. Others were given frontier lands to develop and defend.

With land plentiful and living simple, this worked. Yet these refugee communities were always a danger. They often threatened to become powerful enough to defy their former protectors, particularly when the latter's society softened. The Visigoths, for example, tired of the screws their Roman overlords had been putting on them, turned on them. The result: the battle of Adrianople (378), one of the decisive battles of the world.

The Middle Ages

All during the Middle Ages various tribes were taking refuge from local despots under the wings of neighboring kings and princes whose controls were lighter. In return for such protection these refugees agreed to fight for their new masters. Russia's famous Cossack bands were originally refugees from their more powerful neighbors of the steppes. The dangerous life of a refugee was more to their liking than serfdom under a Russian or Polish lord.

Islam's Push

As the Turkish typhoon swept out of Asia and into Europe right to the gates of Vienna, a wave of refugees preceded it. Hungary and Austria opened their doors to these fugitives. It was not a mere humanitarian gesture. No. Soldiers were needed, needed badly if Islam was not to engulf Europe completely. These refugees were quickly transformed into such soldiers.

But their presence was not entirely beneficial. They plundered the local peasants, upset existing economies. Their presence in the ranks of their new masters' armies in fact, often was used as an excuse for invasion by their old masters.

These refugee tides, though they often brought the sword in their wake, must be given their just credit. If they disrupted continents they also aided in educating continents. As they fled old homes they carried their learning with them, kindling it in new homes, spreading knowledge, wisdom, understanding.

The Renaissance

That intellectual revival known as the Renaissance is indebted to a wave of refugees. When Constantiinople fell before the Ottoman Turks, hundreds of Greek monks fled to Western Europe. Tucked in their tunics they carried their precious manuscripts, and with those rescued embers of human knowledge started the intellectual blaze in the West that burst forth as the Renaissance. To these religious refugees and those of later years must be given history's accolade.

The United States

Refugees from religious and political persecution have another crown to their credit. The United States was settled to a large degree by refugees. The Pilgrims fled from England to Holland and then to America to be able to worship God as they wished. They were religious refugees.

America thereafter embraced French Huguenots, English Puritans, German Protestants, Irish Roman Catholics, Dutch Walloons—all exiles. Roger Williams, Thomas Hooker, Anne Hutchinson, Mary Fisher—all were exiles. It welcomed refugees from the French Revolution, from the Napoleonic regime, from the various Republics and Empires following. It took German refugees in 1820, 1830, 1848, 1880; Polish refugees. resulting from the ill-starred revolutions of 1830, 1846, 1848, 1861; Irish refugees after the revolutions of 1798, 1800, 1848. Always America took waves of refugees: Pierre du Pont de Nemours, Carl Schurz, Charles Steinmetz, John Sobieski; today: Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, Max Reinhardt, Otto Klemperer, Heinrich Bruening, Walter Gropius.

And Tomorrow?

Time's yesterday had its refugees. So has today. And so will tomorrow, it seems. For there will always be refugees until men learn to live and let live, to share the fruits of each others' labor rather than destroy them or monopolize them; until the brotherhood of man becomes the moral beacon of the world.

Neal A. Stanford

Read On—

Magazines

Escape in a Frozen World—By Dorothy Thompson in Survey Graphic for February, 1939.
Only a world approach to this issue can bring results, believes Miss Thompson, in suggesting practical moves.

People in Search of a Homeland—By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor in the Magazine of June 3, 1939.

Refugees—A collection of articles in The Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science for May, 1939, showing the causes, facts, administrative and economic difficulties, the human adjustments and the efforts at solution, of forced migration.

Books

Refugees: Anarchy or Organization—By Dorothy Thompson, Macmillan, 1938.
A highly praised outline of today's refugee problem.

The Refugee Problem—By Sir John H. Simpson, Oxford University, 1939.
Work of an expert.

The Refugee in the United States—By Harold Fields, Oxford University, 1938.
An impartial examination of the results of the United States' policy of asylum to World War refugees and others.

War Refugees

The World War started a wave of emigrations. Here is a rough estimate of the various immediate post-war refugees.

Russians: Between 1917 and 1920, 1,500,000 political refugees. Germany took 300,000, Poland 400,000, France 400,000, Constantinople 100,000, Yugoslavia 50,000, Bulgaria 30,000, Czechoslovakia 26,000, Rumania and Greece 50,000, Baltic States 100,000, China at least 100,000.

Greeks: Between 1915 and 1922, 1,250,000 Greek refugees fled into Greece from Asia Minor and eastern Thrace, 50,000 from Bulgaria. Exchange of populations with Bulgaria added 50,000; with Turkey 100,000.

Armenians: Between 1915 and 1921 hundreds of thousands expelled from Asia Minor. Many perished. Some reached Mesopotamia; others entered Russia. Armenian republic of Erivan of 800,000 joined U. S. S. R. It later absorbed 400,000 refugees from Turkish Armenia. About 300,000 spread over Russia and the Balkans.

Bulgars: Bulgarian Government figures that 500,000 fled after 1918 from Dobrudja and Thrace. In Greco-Bulgarian exchange of populations 75,000 emigrated to Bulgaria.

Turks: In 1919 about 50,000 fled on arrival in Eastern Thrace and Smyrna of Greeks. They returned in 1922. Also about 400,000 moved from Greece to Asia Minor under Exchange of Populations Agreement, 1923.

Naziism and the Masses; Two Views on Hitlerism

Few books reveal more of the vital issues behind the war of 1939 than "Mein Kampf" and "The Revolution of Nihilism."

Together they explain National Socialist Germany in a manner which only the founder of the Third Reich and its severest critic could attain.

To make the essence and the main conclusions of the two writers available to readers of The Christian Science Monitor, excerpts from Reichsführer Hitler and Dr. Hermann Rauschning's books are being presented in parallel columns.

The third group of quotations, presented today, deals with the National Socialist concept of propaganda and organization of the masses to carry out the party ideas.

From "Mein Kampf"
By Adolf Hitler

Every movement, at first, will have to divide the human material it has won into two great groups: into followers and members.

The task of propaganda is to attract followers; the task of organization to win members.

A follower of a movement is one who declares himself in agreement with its aims; a member is one who fights for it.

Recognition in its passive form corresponds to the majority of humankind, which is inert and cowardly. Membership requires an effective mind and thus corresponds only to the minority of men.

Therefore propaganda will have to see to it that untiringly an idea wins followers, while the organization has to watch most sharply that from the followers only the most valuable ones are made members. Propaganda, therefore, needs not to rack its brain about the importance of each individual it enlightens, about his ability, achievements, and understanding or of his character, while the organization has most carefully to collect from the masses of these elements those who really make possible the victory of the movement.

Propaganda tries to force a doctrine upon an entire people; organization embraces in its frame only those who for psychological reasons do not threaten to become a brake to a further spreading of the idea.

Propaganda works on the community in the sense of an idea and it makes it ripe for the time of the victory of this idea, while the organization conquers victory by the permanent, organic, and fighting union of those followers who appear able and willing to lead the fight for victory.

The victory of an idea will be the more possible the more extensively propaganda works on people in their entirety, and the more exclusive, the stricter, and stiffer the organization is which carries out the fight in practice.

The first task of propaganda is the winning of people for the future organization; the first task of the organization is the winning of people for the continuation of propaganda. The second task of propaganda is the destruction of the existing condition and the permeation of this condition with the new doctrine, while the second task of the organization must be the fight for power, so that by it it will achieve the final success of the doctrine.

[Reprinted by permission of Houghton Mifflin Co., from "Mein Kampf," by Adolf Hitler.]

From the Resolution of Nihilism
By Dr. Hermann Rauschning

If there is one thing that does not and cannot exist among the National Socialist élite, it is a genuine sense of social solidarity with the propertyless classes of the nation. One may count on finding just the opposite, and it is easily discernible in Hitler himself—an unconcealed contempt of the crowd, the common people, the mob: they are there not to be served but to be used.

The National Socialist "philosophy" is not the outcome of any lofty intuition; it is deliberately and carefully manufactured. Originally it developed out of much the same doctrines as those which Sorel formulated in his gospel of violence: a myth must be created to give the masses the energy for action.

In order to assure its power, National Socialism could not afford to leave in freedom even the most insignificant zone, even an unpolitical one. It was compelled for its own security to subject every sort of activity to its machinery of control, not because there was any need, for instance, for canaries to be trained on National Socialist lines, but because it was necessary that each individual should come up against the all-embracing party at every step, so as to be under direction and supervision and influence even to his hobbies.

The rank and file have to be kept continually on the move and continually under tension. They have to be controlled down to the smallest detail in their lives. They have to be kept entirely dependent and under supervision, and prevented from giving way to any undisciplined impulse of their own. Each member of the rank and file of the party must be made to associate his whole existence with the party, by the continued fear that if he does not do so well he will be robbed of his livelihood. The rank and file must be made to feel that they are continually under observation, and must be kept in continual restlessness and insecurity, in a permanent state of uneasy conscience and fear. These tasks yield certain principles of organization, which amount in the end ot this: the machinery must be absolutely watertight, and it must embrace every side of life. There must be no zones of immunity.

Reprinted by permission of Alliance Book Corporation, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, publishers of "The Revolution of Nihilism."

Reciprocal Trade Talks With Uruguay Open Dec. 5

WASHINGTON (AP)—Uruguay is the latest South American country with which the United States will negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement. Secretary Hull set Dec. 5 for the opening of hearings.

Work to Keep Young Britons Out of Trouble Bears Fruit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Efforts made to keep young persons out of trouble are bearing fruit in Britain.

For the first time in 10 years, the number of children and young persons dealt with in a year at the London juvenile courts has decreased in comparison with the previous year.

Statistics relating to this decrease in "juvenile crime" have recently been issued by the Special Services Subcommittee of the London County Council.

Delinquency among children reached its lowest figure in the London area during the year 1928-29. With the advent of the Children and Young Persons' Act in November, 1933, numbers suddenly rose. Records show that, immediately after the Act came into operation, charges at juvenile courts were increased by 70 per cent.

So sudden a leap in lawlessness alarmed everyone concerned until it was realized that the Act iself, and not the child population, was actually to blame. The Act had extended the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts to include boys and girls of between 16 and 17 years of age. Moreover, it had evolved powers whereby young people in need of care and protection might be dealt with by the courts, and the consequence was that, during the first full year of its operation, nearly three times as many cases were recorded as in 1928-29, while numbers continued to rise during the two following years.

By 1937, when the possibilities of the new legislation had become sufficiently widely known to make its full effects felt, numbers had become steadier. During the year 1937-38, cases dealt with remained at practically the same level as during the previous year. Now numbers have begun to decrease.

It may be argued that, for some years, the population in London of juveniles between the ages of 8 and 17 has been decreasing. But even this decrease does not account fully for the "better behavior" of London's children. Decrease in population has amounted to something betwen 4 and 5 per cent. The number of cases brought before the juvenile courts has dropped to 7 per cent, and those who have the welfare of young people at heart are correspondingly satisfied.

Trouble on Acadia Laid to Unions

NEW YORK (AP)—Stories of insubordination among the crew came from passengers aboard the liner Acadia, which docked Oct. 19 after weathering a hurricane described by the Captain as the worst he had seen in 30 years.

The Eastern Steamship liner, under charter by the United States Lines, brought 520 passengers, including 482 Americans from Europe.

Ship's officers confirmed passenger statements of trouble with the crew, but said it arose from union disputes. They said members of the two rival maritime labor organizations—the National Maritime Union (Congress of Industrial Organizations) and the International Seamen's Union (American Federation of Labor)—engaged in a dozen physical encounters during the crossing.

Until it was drafted for the task of returning stranded Americans from Europe, the Acadia had been used only in the coastwise trade.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Cashing in Under Collective System

Sovfotos

Farm Girl in Uzbekistan Checks Entries in Farmers' Pay Books

The harvest was good this year in the rich Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan in Central Siberia. These three collective farmers are intently watching the farm girl as she enters in their books the harvest of their labors. The abacus in the foreground is still used for calculation in Asiatic lands.

Russia's Farm Front Busy With Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAMARKAND, U. S. S. R.—While Russia is engaged in Europe's politeal and military problems, back on the plains of the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan, in Central Siberia, there is a quiet harvesting of some of Russia's most important crops.

One of the Soviet's principal cotton-producing areas is the fertile valley of Ferghana, in Uzbekistan, the chief cotton section of the Asiatic cotton belt. It has not always been a big producer of cotton.

In 1924, when the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic was formed from lands formerly included in Turkestan, Bokhara, and Khorezm, cotton was found in places, but it was relatively scarce. But when, in 1933, the region was more completely Sovietized and 73.2 per cent of the peasants' farms had been collectivized, cotton growing began to develop more rapidly.

Under the tutelage of Soviet irrigation experts, artificial irrigation was introduced and intensive farming set in.

American Seed Used

The gross cotton crop jumped from 760,400 tons in 1932 to 802,000 tons in 1933, with about 2,263,014 acres under cultivation.

Part of the success of this crop is attributed to the introduction of American upland seed, which produced long fiber used in automobile tires.

The Ferghana Valley is a long oblong valley closed in on all sides by mountains through which, only at the western end, there is a small pass connecting it with the rest of the Central Asian Plain.

The farmers of this section are generally Uzbeks, who were the ruling race in Central Asia until the arrival of the Russians during the third quarter of the Nineteenth Century. Their agricultural methods, which dated back to the time when Tamerlane and his bands of nomadic tribesmen roamed this region, have been, to a great extent, modernized since the inclusion of the area in the Soviet Union.

Today, with most of the farms collectivized, the methods are much the same as other collectivized farms throughout the Soviet Union.

Collective Method

The workers, instead of operating individually, are organized in brigades, to each of which is assigned a specific task. Each brigade has a particular area of land to cultivate, with its own set of implements, and is required to concentrate its work on a particular crop.

All farm implements and live stock are owned in common by the farmers, and sharing is based upon the laboriousness or disagreeableness of the task.

At the end of the harvest, after all the advances to members of the collective farm have been made, all required transfers or payments to the Government have been made, the members congregate to decide what is to be done with the surplus—if any. It may be used to build a new barn, a new cow-house, a new silo, or even a village club house or cinema.

Uzbekistan also produces a considerable portion of Russia's wheat crop, with 418,000 hectares (about 1,032,460 acres) under cultivation in 1938.

Closer World Union Is Seen In Aiding Political Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—The Intergovernmental Committee on Political refugees has served the double purpose of aiding refugees and bringing about better international understanding and cooperation, according to Myron C. Taylor, American Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Taylor voiced this view at a luncheon he gave to more than 80 members of the Intergovernmental Committee and of President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees and the British and American Society of Pilgrims at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here yesterday.

Earl Winterton, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee, and Sir Herbert Emerson were the guests at the luncheon. Paul van Zeeland, one-time Belgian Prime Minister, and present Counselor of the Co-ordinating Foundation, also was to have been a guest, but was still at sea aboard the steamship President Harding, of the United States lines, yesterday.

Governor Lehman Speaks

Speakers other than Mr. Taylor and the guests were Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, and Joseph M. Proskauer, formerly Justice of the State Supreme Court.

Moves to aid refugees, "born of human sympathy and human kindness, Mr. Taylor held, "undertake by contrast to oppose such odious injustices as have been brought about by an abnormal kind of crime which will become forever inexpiable if it should be prolonged with the impunity with which it is now perpetrated."

"As to those who are its victims," he said, "their resolution, rising above the rigors and suffering of their fate, fortunately remains unshaken. It is not too much to hope that their desire for freedom will sustain them, and that their endurance will ultimately prevail against such miserable tyranny."

In considering the European situation, Mr. Taylor warned Americans not to form too hurried an opinion as to the relation of such "tragic events to our own life and welfare."

Must Be Permanent Peace

"One result we can most ardently seek," he continued, "and that is that when the day of peace may come—and may it be soon—it must produce a permanent peace, and not one that would lead on to other wars. It would be no idle occupation for us to indulge in deep reflection, even in these early days of the war, as to what would be set up at its conclusion to insure the peace of the world and an insurance of the right of all law-abiding men to liberty and the pursuit of happiness in their own country."

Lord Winterton and Sir Herbert Emerson avoided mention of the war save such as was factual in connection with the refugee problem, the English peer highly praising President Roosevelt for his initiation of the work of the Intergovernmental Committee. His interest, Lord Winterton said, had served as a beacon to inspire and guide the organization.

Sir Herbert held that most of the future financial aid for refugees would have to come from Americans, because British and French Philanthropists feel their contributions should be more directly connected with the war.

Can Play Even Greater Part

Major as is the part you have played in the past," he declared, "you have the opportunity of playing an even greater part in the future. We have not the slightest doubt you will rise to the occasion."

Of the 400,000 persons who have left Germany since 1933, about 250,000 have been placed in permanent homes, with about 160,000 others in European countries other than Germany for whose future some solution must be found, Sir Herbert said. At the same time he said that the Intergovernmental Committee had $45,000,000 in actual cash contributed toward its work, most of it from private sources.

"As an American and as a Jew," Governor Lehman said, "I wish to express my gratitude and appreciation of the unselfish, disinterested efforts of both governments and individuals to relieve this distressful situation (of political refugees)."

Among guests at the luncheon were Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Sir Louis Beale, Count Charles H. M. de Ferry de Fontnouvelle, Godfrey D. N. Haggard, J. T. Johnston Malie, Joseph D. McGoldrick, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Frederic R. Coudert, Sr., John W. Davis, Gano Dunn and Thomas W. Lamont.

Northern Rhodesia Rejected As a Haven for Refugees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Despite the willingness of the Government of Northern Rhodesia to accept refugees, conditionally, at 'Mpika, Abercorn and Mwinilunga, the Refugee Committee has decided against settlement in these areas. The report of a commission sent out to inspect these districts was unfavorable from an economic viewpoint.

All are healthy localities at altitudes ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 feet; Mwinilunga in particular is fertile, well-watered and timbered and has been described as an earthly and unoccupied paradise; it is not far from the Angola border and when transport is available will command the markets of all the Katanga copper fields.

But at the moment the prevailing public school settler standard of living is a high and costly one, in Rhodesia, and to exist solely on and by the land is quite impracticable. Moreover, here or elsewhere in tropical countries, the problem of refugees working with or over natives has yet to be solved. It is certain that they cannot live independently of each other.

In the projected, preliminary experimental settlement in British Guiana the same difficulty is likely to arise, though perhaps in a minor degree.

Polish Refugees

GENEVA, Oct. 17 (AP)—International Red Cross officials received a report today that 100,000 Polish refugees from regions occupied by Russia are making their way to Vilna, now under Lithuanian rule. It is investigating to ascertain what help may be needed.

War Slows Courier Service, Hampers Diplomatic Corps

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Fighting in Europe has caused an upheaval in the American diplomatic courier and pouch system, by which emvoys communicate with each other and with the State Department.

Ambassador William C. Bullitt in Paris, whose embassy controls the courier service in Europe, is making use of trans-Atlantic planes to bring the official mail pouch to the United States. Two couriers have come here by air.

Negotiations are being carried on with several European nations to permit the United States to use the Clipper planes to carry pouches to Europe without the necessity of sending personal couriers along.

The American diplomatic couriers who carry secret documents from one embassy or legation to another are having to overcome slower train schedules and cancelled sailings. Formerly, they journeyed between European capitals each week; now one trip is made every two weeks.

During the World War and postwar period the courier and pouch services had to be concentrated in London. The couriers increased to about 30. Particular use was made of American army sergeants who had been wounded and were not fit for fighting but were able to travel.

Educator Hits Arms Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Repeal of the arms embargo of the Neutrality Act would violate international law and would put the United States in the class of countries already denounced as law breakers, in the opinion of Dr. Philip C. Jessup, Professor of International Law at Columbia University. The avowed purpose of Senators advocating repeal of the embargo is to help the Allies, Dr. Jessup told students of Hunter College yesterday.

"In 1935, when the present neutrality legislation was enacted, the President stated that the United States was a member of the peace bloc and that any neutrality legislation enacted should be of a nonpartisan nature," he recalled. "In 1936, Secretary Hull declared that the absence of an embargo would only serve to prolong and perhaps spread a war."

At the conference in Buenos Aires, the United States urged the nations of the Western Hemisphere to place embargoes, he continued, and "the President, at a later date, while speaking on neutrality, warned the United States against profiteers who would desire to lift the embargo in the event of a war, urging us to stand firm."

According to international law, it is a neutral country's duty to remain impartial, he asserted.

Dr. Jessup warned that the United States was moving at a dangerous speed along the road which leads to war.

"The first step will be the lifting of the embargo, next will come the extending of loans to belligerents, then aerial and naval aid, and finally full participation," he declared.

Finland Drafts Reply to Russia

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 20 (AP)—Finland's Cabinet framed its answer today to "questions of a very serious nature" presented by Soviet Russia.

The Cabinet went into session within an hour after Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko arrived from Stockholm, where he attended the neutral Nordic countries' conference.

In close contact with Finland's highest officials was Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, former Premier, who will carry the little Baltic country's reply to its powerful neighbor to Moscow.

Even as the Cabinet convened, the Finns continued to push their military preparations.

Newspapers generally voiced satisfaction with the outcome of the Stockholm meeting which expressed the unity of the northern countries and their desire to remain neutral in the European war.

Conference Aims

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 20 (AP)—Following is the text of the communiqué issued at conclusion of the conference of northern neutral nations here yesterday:

The Kings of Denmark and Iceland, Norway and Sweden, together with the President of Finland have together with their Foreign Secretaries been united at a meeting in Stockholm on Oct. 18-19.

At the meeting they discussed first the general position seen in the point of view of each country. Difficulties which under present serious international relations can arise through maintenance of the right to decide their own neutral position, as claimed by these countries, and which they have confirmed at the outbreak of the war through their declarations of neutrality were first discussed.

The Governments agree they will, through close collaboration, adhere to complete neutrality. They are going to let their attitude be decided by their efforts to maintain a neutral position in complete freedom.

They claim that this stand which has been built on peaceful relations with other powers should be respected from all sides.

In remembrance of the declaration which was issued by the northern Kings at their meeting in Oslo in 1917—saying that however long the war is going to last and which shape it might take, the friendly and confidential relations between these Kingdoms should be maintained—the present meeting agreed that Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Finland, and Sweden under present conditions of war will follow that line of their politics which was successfully followed in 1914-1918.

The meeting further discussed difficulties which have hit trade shipping of neutral countries in consequence of measures of belligerent states. They decided to remain in collaboration and maintain the tenets of the Copenhagen communiqué Sept. 19 on the maintenance of traditional trade connections on all sides and mutual support in order to secure necessities of populations.

They agree to continued collaboration with the Oslo group and with neutral states in order to maintain common interests.

On occasion of the meeting, the King of Sweden received messages of sympathy from chiefs of State in neutral states in the Americas. These messages are highly appreciated in northern countries. States represented at the meeting have in these messages found valuable support in their efforts to further peace and international justice.

The northern governments recall their willingness to act for the cause of reconciliation which was expressed at the outbreak of the war through their chiefs of States in adherence to the peace appeal of King Leopold. This willingness exists unchanged. They will with deepest satisfaction greet every sign of any possibility for an understanding between belligerent powers and conditions for neutral contribution towards attainment of peace and security of all nations.

Germans Took Empty Ground, Says French Report on Saar

The following account of military operations in Europe has been compiled from Associated Press dispatches, and from The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondence.

Claims of Germany's offensive on the Saar front Oct. 18 that the French had been forced to retreat from German territory with considerable casualties, were reduced to proper perspective by an official French communiqué yesterday describing the German attack as having fallen into empty space.

Only a thin screen of cavalry and infantry had been left behind to cover the withdrawal from the advanced position which the French had held since early weeks of the war, and which the French had already proposed to abandon, the communiqué stated.

This retreat to a previously prepared line of resistance, which in some places was ten kilometers behind the advanced ground which the French held successfully, was carried out with very light losses.

Disputes German Losses

One well informed military critic, Charles Morice, writing in today's Petit Parisien, scouts British reports of 7,000 German fatalities in the offensive, observing that the total number of Germans engaged was only about 12,000. It is evident that only a limited number of units, some eight divisions which the Germans used in the operation, actually participated in the fighting. General de Castelnau, distinguished commander of the World War, today analyzing the strategy of the French retreat, said:

"If our leaders had accepted as a battle line our advanced posts, they would have renounced the advantage of fighting on ground which they have chosen and prepared with a view to a great battle. They would have been exposed without advantage, to suffer heavy losses which they wish to avoid at any cost, merely to maintain a simple advanced position. Much water will flow beneath the bridges of the Rhine before German troops will attempt to force the real zone of resistance which our troops occupy."

American Ships Sail in Open

Meanwhile, considerable rain on the western front limited action to minor patrol operations, with the French shelling the German road from Perl to Sehndorf, just across the frontier near Luxemburg, in an effort to break up troop concentrations at the point where the Germans broke through on to French soil earlier this week.

In Washington, officials pointed out that the German warning against French or British convoys for neutral ships, including those of the United States, was delivered to the United States Government several weeks ago.

Officials said that was one of the cautions intended by the Berlin Government when it advised Washington that American vessels should avoid "suspicious behavior" when sailing near France and Britain.

New Raid on Scotland

In Scotland, two air raid alarms, one in the Firth of Forth area, were sounded in quick succession today as British warplanes and anti-aircraft guns fought off a German air attack.

The Air Ministry formally announced that the first air raid warning was sounded early this morning in the Firth of Forth district.

At the same time Germany warned neutral nations that any ships escorted by British or French warships might be sunk.

The commentary said Germany had called the attention of neutral powers to the fact that it is not permissible for neutral ships to travel in the convoy of hostile warships.

Dienst said Germany had told the neutrals that such vessels are "running the risk of being sunk according to internationally recognized laws of warfare."

"Suspicious behavior" was interpreted here as meaning traveling under convoy, zigzagging or sailing without lights.

[The fact that Germany had warned neutrals that their vessels under British or French essort would be sunk was published in Berlin today. Authoritative comment there held that this was "according to internationally recognized laws of warfare."]

It was explained in Washington that American ships have been moving in line with the rules.

Yes, London Had Traffic— Even in Cart and Carr Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Evidence that traffic problems originated long before the Twentieth Century is found in the annual City of London licensing of "carts, carrs, and carrooms," a ceremony instituted in ancient times to control vehicles plying for hire in the narrow, congested streets around the docks.

Owners of commercial vehicles who wish to ply for hire in the City have today, still to obtain this special license, issued "to stand and ply for hire within the streets of the City of London and the Liberties thereof for one cart, carr, or a carroom, the same to be made known by having the Arms of the City of London upon the shaft of such cart and a piece of brass with the number upon it."

On certain days in August and September the lorries and carts which need to be licensed must be sent to Guildhall, Fifteenth Century administrative building of the City of London, to be branded with the coat of arms, and license number.

The license, which costs 5s., is valid only during "good behavior," and all vehicles are subject to an annual inspection. Taxis do not have to be licensed.

As lorries and carts no longer ply for hire but are already hired, the license allows them to stand while awaiting loads.

In olden days the right of "ordering and disposing carts, carrs, and carrooms," which is vested in the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London, used to be delegated, together with its revenue, to such bodies as the Woodmongers,' or, Carmen's Company, or even to Christ's Hospital, the famous Blue Coat school.

The exact meaning of the word 'carroom" is apparently not known, but it is thought to be either a long wagon without sides, or else the name given to a rent or license issued by the Lord Mayor of London for keeping carts.

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How Allies and Turks Agree on Aid

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Text of the British-French-Turkish Mutual Assistance Agreement signed yesterday in Ankara follows:

Article 1:

In the event of Turkey being involved in hostilities with a European power in consequence of aggression by that power against Turkey, the French Government and the Government of the United Kingdom will cooperate effectively with the Turkish Government and will lend it all aid and assistance in their power.

Article 2:

(1) In the event of an act of aggression by a European power leading to war in the Mediterranean area in which France and the United Kingdom are involved, Turkey will collaborate effectively with France and the United Kingdom and will lend them all aid and assistance in its power.

(2) In the event of an act of aggression by a European power leading to war in the Mediterranean area in which Turkey is involved, France and the United Kingdom will collaborate effectively with Turkey and will lend it all aid and assistance in their power.

Article 3:

So long as the guarantees given by France and the United Kingdom to Greece and Rumania by the respective declarations of the 13th of April, 1939, remain in force, Turkey will co-operate effectively with France and the United Kingdom and will lend them all aid and assistance in its power, in the event of France and the United Kingdom being engaged in hostilities in virtue of either of the said guarantees.

Article 4:

In the event of France and the United Kingdom being involved in hostilities with a European power in consequence of aggression committed by that power against either of those states without the provisions of Articles 2 or 3 being applicable, the high contracting parties will immediately consult together.

It is nevertheless agreed that in such an eventuality Turkey will observe at least a benevolent neutrality towards France and the United Kingdom.

Article 5:

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 3 above, in the event of either:

(1) Aggression by a European power against another European state which the Government of one of the high contracting parties had, with the approval of that state, undertaken to assist in maintaining its independence or neutrality against such aggression, or

(2) Aggression by a European power which, while directed against another European state, constituted, in the opinion of the Government of one of the high contracting parties, a menace to its own security,

The high contracting parties will immediately consult together with a view to such common action as might be considered effective.

Article 6:

The present treaty is not directed against any country, but is designed to assure France, Great Britain, and Turkey of mutual aid and assistance in resistance to aggression should the necessity arise.

Article 7:

The provisions of the present treaty are equally binding as bilateral obligations between Turkey and each of the two other high contracting parties.

Article 8:

If the high contracting parties are engaged in hostilities in consequence of the operation of the present treaty, they will not conclude an armistice or peace except by common agreement.

Article 9:

The present treaty shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited simultaneously at Angora (Ankara) as soon as possible. It shall enter into force on the date of the deposit.

The present treaty is concluded for a period of 15 years. If none of the high contracting parties has notified the two others of its intention to terminate it six months before the expiration of the said period, the treaty will be renewed by tacit consent for a further period of five years, and so on.

Protocol No. 1:

The undersigned plenipotentiaries state that their respective governments agree that the treaty of mutual assistance dated this day shall be put into force from the moment of its signature.

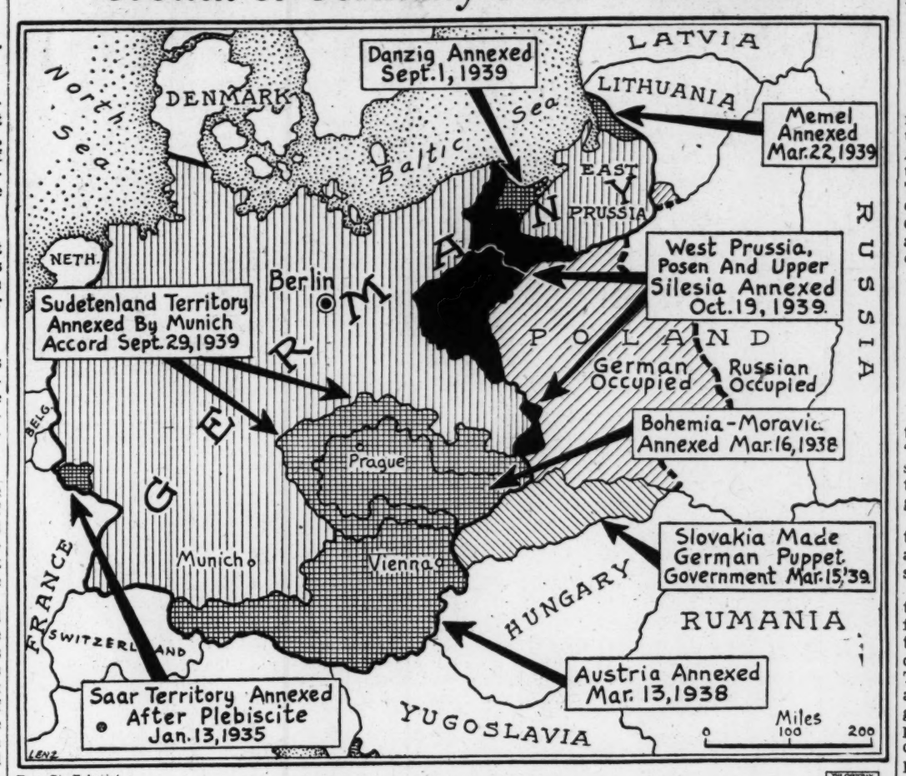
Protocol No. 2:

At the moment of signature of the treaty of mutual assistance between France, Great Britain and Turkey, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, duly authorized to this effect, have agreed as follows:

The obligations undertaken by Turkey in virtue of the abovementioned treaty cannot compel that country to take action having as its effect, or involving as its consequence, entry into armed conflict with the U. S. S. R.

The present protocols shall be considered as an integral part of the treaty of mutual assistance concluded today between France, Great Britain, and Turkey.

Growth of Germany Under Nazi Rule



By a Staff Artist

March of Reich Heads East

Map shows the various annexations of territory to the Reich since the beginning of the National Socialist rule. Districts of Poland incorporated into the German system by Adolf Hitler's declaration of Oct. 19 are indicated in black.

Hitler Seals Red Ties As His Reply to Turks

BERLIN, Oct. 20 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler's reply to the Mutual Assistance Pact between the Allies and Turkey was ratification today of the German Friendship Treaty with Russia, signed at Moscow Sept. 28, and subsequent accords of Oct. 4 concerning Poland and the Russian-German spheres of influence in Poland.

[An official announcement by Tass, Soviet news agency, said the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet also had ratified the pact of Sept. 28 and its supplementary protocol of Oct. 4.]

Germans Are Critical

Meanwhile, other German quarters view the Turkish pact with "critical eyes," authoritative sources declared today, hinting that it might hold the spark for a general war.

The opinion was expressed that the Balkans would see in Turkey's action a renunciation of desire to safeguard neutrality.

It was recalled that the Allies in the World War were unable to force the Dardanelles for a contact with Russia in the face of a combined defense by German and Turkish forces. The failure of this action, military sources said, greatly contributed toward Imperial Russia's downfall, since that country was cut off from all supplies from the Allies.

The new situation in the Mediterranean was viewed with gravest apprehension in informed circles, inasmuch as Italian and Soviet Russian interests were regarded as directly involved.

These quarters looked to Italy to react, as a Mediterranean power, and express the opinion that the treaty was sufficient cause to bring about Italian-Russian co-operation similar to that between Russia and Germany.

In the lack of official comment, these sources represented Germany as at a loss to explain the action of the Turkish Government. They called the pact "contrary to Turkey's best interest."

How Could Help Come?

Britain, these informed persons asserted, would be unable to help Turkey under the new pact "even if she wanted to." They referred to the fate of Poland which also had been given a British guarantee.

"England cannot help Turkey any more than she helped Poland," they declared.

These Nazis, however, professed to see no immediate threat to Germany strategic military position, despite the fact that the new treaty was interpreted as practically giving Germany's "chief enemy"—Britain—control of the Dardanelles.

Hitler Formally Annexes Polish Provinces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 20—Germany today is in possession of 23,000 square miles of territory taken away by the Versailles Treaty, following formal annexation yesterday of the Polish provinces of Pomorze, Pommerellen, and Polish Upper Silesia.

According to the annexation decree signed in Berlin by Reichsführer Hitler and other high officials, Germany on Nov. 1, will include within its frontier two new regional districts—West Prussia and Posen—which will be formed from the newly acquired territory.

West Prussia, consisting of about 11,000 square miles before the World War, will be subdivided into the Departments of Danzig, Marienwerder, and Bromberg, Danzig also will serve as the administratve capital of West Prussia.

Governors to Be Named

Posen, which before the World War consisted of about 10,000 square miles will include the Departments of Hohensalza, Posen, and Kalisch. The administrative capital will be in the city of Posen. A Statthalter, or governor, is to be named for each of the new districts.

Exact borders still were left somewhat vague by the annexation decree, and in certain places they appear to extend beyond Germany's 1914 line.

Former Polish Silesia becomes the Department of Kattowitz of the German Province of Silesia. There was, however, some debate as to whether a small strip of Silesia territory on the old border—of which Czenstochau is the center and which did not belong to Germany before 1914—eventually would be included in Germany.

The Province of East Prussia is to be augmented by a small section of Poland centering around Zichenau, formerly known as Zielun.

Become Citizens

Inhabitants of the annexed regions will become German citizens if they can qualify under the Reich's strict anti-Semitic racial laws. Local laws of the regions will continue in force where they do not conflict with German laws.

Installation of administrative offices in the two regions will follow the precedent set at the time of the annexation of the Sudetenland territory. Special governing bodies set up at the time of occupation by German troops will be replaced by the Minister of the Interior.

The annexation decree, however, does not provide for disposition of the remaining Polish territory occupied by German troops. About 50,000 square miles of territory was left outside the new German frontier line, forming a buffer territory between Germany's eastern border and Soviet Russia.

Observers believe that this territory will remain as a buffer between Germany and Russia at least until the war has ended.

Pact Brings New Stability

(Continued from Page 1)

Moscow to Ankara Oct. 17 without signing a pact with Russia, was highly praised in the French press and unquestionably introduces a new element in the stability of Europe where the dictators have been redrawing the maps almost at will the last weeks.

Germany now cannot invade Rumania without adding Turkey to the list of its enemies and this seems to afford some security that the Balkan States, all of which desire to remain out of war, can maintain neutrality and independence and perhaps avoid complete economic subservience to Germany.

It is also observed here that Turkey would not have signed the pact without confidence in Allied victory, and Turkish action is expected to exert a favorable influence on Italy.

There is, however, a more disquieting aspect to the background of this pact. This is the Soviet-German diplomatic co-operation which finally stopped, or at least suspended, Mr. Saracoglu's effort to find a basis for agreement with the Soviet Union.

Upset by Germany

About a week ago, according to reliable information, a Soviet-Turkish agreement had been arranged for a nonaggression pact, providing for the maintenance of the neutrality and integrity of the Balkan States and the Turkish maintenance of its obligations to support England and France in event that aggression in the Eastern Mediterranean seemed imminent. This would have meant that Turkey would serve as a kind of bridge between France and England on one side, and Russia on the other side, with the understanding that Russia would remain neutral, contenting itself with its already considerable gains in territory and influence.

But German influence at Moscow was strong enough to cause the Soviet Government to upset this project at the last moment by the familiar Soviet diplomatic method of putting forward new and unacceptable demands, including the closing of the Straits to British and French warships. This demand would have contravened both the Montreux Convention and existing Turkish obligations to France and England, and led to breakdown of negotiations.

No Clue of Breach

So while France and England have reason to congratulate themselves on the adhesion of Turkey as a friend and possibly as an ally which possesses a well-trained army of proved fighting quality and enjoys an admirable strategic position, this new evidence of German influence in Moscow would seem to afford little support for wishful thinking occasionally manifested here hoping for an early breach of Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin.

The Stockholm conference with its assurance of the moral solidarity of the Scandinavian States and the threatened Finland was followed with attention and sympathy here although it is recognized that France and England are unable to affect the course of events in Northeastern Europe.

It is the general impression in diplomatic circles here that Finland while ready to make minor concessions such as the cession of islands in the Gulf of Finland will not unresistingly submit to the establishment of such a Soviet protectorate as has been established in Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania, involving actual occupation of the country by Red troops.

Stalin Studies Move

There is still no reliable clue as to what action the Soviet Government will take and Mr. Stalin is probably still weighing the respective advantages of seizing whatever is accessible while the other Great Powers are engaged in war or waiting until circumstances are still more favorable to his designs.

One hope finding expression in the French press is that an immediate threat to Finland and an indirect menace to the Scandinavian countries may make Americans of Swedish and Norwegian origin less isolationist in sentiment.

Belgium, Greece Are New Market For U. S. Miners

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two European neutrals, the Commerce Department said Oct. 20, may turn to the United States for iron and coal as a result of the war.

Previous Commerce Department statements on wartime trade diversions had emphasized the possibility of drumming up new trade in South America rather than Europe.

K. L. Rankin, American Commercial Attache at Brussels, was quoted by the department as saying that Belgium "may shortly be in the market for American pig iron" because Belgium steel plants are finding it difficult to get iron ore from their regular sources of supply in France.

G. L. Jones, United States Attache at Athens reported Greece, cut off from normal German and English coal supplies, was facing an acute shortage, and the United States probably would be able to get a large percentage of this coal business.

Russia Continues Helping Chinese

HONG KONG, Oct. 20 (AP)—Russia continues to give military aid to China, according to reports here, although Russia has negotiated a truce with Japan on the Mongolian frontier.

No official or authoritative confirmation has been received, either here or in Chungking, however, of Japanese reports in Nanking and Shanghai that a Russian military mission has arrived at the provisional Chinese capital.

According to these reports the mission's purpose was to offer Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek continued aid against the Japanese if he would grant their demands for stationing of Russian troops in Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) and freedom to carry on Communist propaganda in Northwest China.

An informed Chinese official here said an eleventh hour reversal of a decision of the Chinese high command to abandon Changsha, Hunan pronvince capital, in the face of a large-scasle Japanese offensive two weeks ago was due to Russian advice. The Japanese received a setback in the offensive and were forced to retire.

Russian military men have been in Chungking for the past 18 months, but their activity has been chiefly technical.

Following the conclusion of a Chinese-Russian agreement last June providing for commercial credits for China, and the arrival of a new Russian Ambassador, Alexandre Panaeuchkine, Russian activity increased with a corresponding increase in technicians and advisors.

President Sees World's Hope In Spiritual Values

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a message read to the opening session of the International Convention of Disciples of Christ, Oct. 19, said that "in the conflict of principles and policies which sunders world brotherhood today there is hope for better things if we in the United States can renew our faith in spiritual values."

The President told the 5,000 delegates that "we should reaffirm our faith" in the principles of liberty of conscience, of free speech, press and assembly, and of education, "and recognize our solemn responsibility to transmit this dearly won heritage to our children."

Fascists' Grip on Italy Loosened

(Continued from Page 1)

mate responsibility for the safety of the nations devolves upon the Army high command when diplomacy breaks down into war.

The Generals constantly weigh their strength as against that of possible opponents and calculate the prospects realistically. A basic element of such calculations is always the temper of their troops and their attitude toward a possible war, as well as the physical equipment of the Army.

The Italian Army command is thoroughly aware of its responsibilities and sufficiently courageous to put in an independent protest when a Government move threatens to give them an impossible task. They did protest at the present juncture and emerged therefore as a major factor in Italian policy during the crisis.

Their action was based on Italy's physical unpreparedness for war—Italian military preparations had not contemplated war before 1941—and upon the temper of their troops. The Italian Army in September was decidedly reluctant to fight. Two major wars in four years had produced reaction against further strain. In addition, widespread public aversion to an Axis war was inevitably reflected in the ranks of the conscript army. The result was that the influence of the Army was thrown heavily on the side of aloofness in the current war, and simultaneously for putting the reins on the Militia's privileges. This influence was exercised energetically and regardless of the orientation of the Party. Men such as Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Gen. Rodolfo Graziani, and Marshal Italo Balbo are ranking high among the current powers in Italy.

House of Savoy Popular

The Royal House is rapidly increasing in importance. The romantic picture at the time of the Munich meeting of the little King defying the Fascists was exaggerated and probably superficially untrue. But what is true today is the extraordinary popularity of the House of Savoy. The existence of this factor has been the result almost of an accident. At the time of the march on Rome the liquidation of the Monarchy was contemplated.

The story is that Count Dino Grandi, to whom had been entrusted the task of closing down the Quirinal, got the idea that it might be a harmless and useful thing to preserve the Monarchy and "sold" the idea to Benito Mussolini. The result is the existence today of an important element of stability in the country.

Signor Mussolini alone among the dictators possesses this valuable reserve to fall back on. But for it he has had to pay the price of accepting this check upon his arbitrary rule—a check significantly exerted alongside the Army at the time of the outbreak of war.

The supreme indication of the popularity of the Royal House is the putting of the command of half the Army into the hands of the heir to the throne, Prince Umberto, whose enthusiasm for Fascism is definitely restricted, but whose personal popularity is comparable only with that of the Prince of Wales in England previous to his accession to the English throne.

It is the Crown Prince who receives spontaneous ovations from the crowds on the streets. There is no need of claques either for the King or the Prince. It is Avanti Savoie with full-throated sincerity which greets any Royal procession.

Public opinion is a powerful factor in the Italy of today.

Perhaps there was a time when the people asked no questions, refrained from gossip, and left all decisions to the Party. Even today no one criticizes the Duce personally. He remains popular, and the extreme limit of criticism in his direction is to suggest that he is getting bad advice from subordinates. But no one now plugs keyholes or dismisses servants before discussing policies.

In fact, every cafe is a forum, and on the subject of the German alliance almost anything goes. Trends in public opinion are watched closely by the Government, which maintains its own private "Gallup poll." The Italian is naturally and irrepressibly loquacious. He has ideas. He expresses them. And what he is saying is one very important reason why Italy is staying out of the war.

The Vatican is exercising less influence than it could. The current remark in Rome is that it is a pity there is no longer any Cardinal Pacelli. As Papal Secretary of State he was a powerful force in Europe. But he is the Pope now and no longer free to take much initiative.

Vatican Avoids Direct Action

The result is that the Vatican has been drafting and redrafting messages and endlessly weighing policies, but taking little direct action. However, while exercising less than its potential influence, it remains a powerful restraining factor on Italian policy.

Fascism has compromised with the Roman Catholic Church for excellent reasons, and has been justified by the course of events. It sacrificed the concept of a completely totalitarian state because a friendly Church could bolster its hands externally. In fact, the Roman Catholic Church stands today as Italy's equivalent to Russia's comintern.

At the time of the Ethiopian affair, the Church performed yeoman service in the Italian cause in helping to break down sanctions. At the time of the war in Spain the Vatican was unquestionably a decisive factor in counteracting movements, both in America and England, to break down the nonintervention fiction and permit shipments of arms to the Loyalists.

The Roman Catholic Church had a leading part in winning the war for General Franco and Italy. But again a price had to be paid for such support, and the price is a compromise on the concept of pure totalitarianism and the acceptance of some restraints on Party policy.

Vatican has not used this influence in the actual crisis over participation in the war, but is beginning now to provide a counterweight against the extreme Fascists who see no objection in following Germany into co-operation with Soviet Russia. The Vatican organ, Osservatore Romano, leads the anti-Russian campaign, and is neutralizing any tendency elsewhere to identify the Italian future with a possible combined German-Russian coalition.

None of these elements alone is powerful enough to challenge the regime. But when they begin to work together or simultaneously their impact becomes decisive. The Army and the Crown are identified in the personal position of the Prince of Piedmont. Both have heavy backing in public opinion, and the probable trend of the Church is toward at least synchronization, if not actual collaboration. The net result gives Italy an assurance of stability not enjoyed by other dictatorships.

A major concern in many Chancelleries in Europe is what would fill the void in either Germany or Russia if the head of the state were suddenly removed. There is no such concern about Italy. If none in the regime is able to step forward to assume the reins of power they would naturally easily slip into the hands of the Throne supported by the Army, by public opinion, and, quietly in the background, by the Church.

The Fascist Party remains the first agency in the Government in carrying out policies. But the privileged status of Party members is declined in a tendency to draw the Nation together. Opponents of the regime still find employment difficult.

The time has not yet arrived when a Party button means no more in the business world than an Elks' or Shriners' button in America. But the trend is in that direction. The new Party aristocracy is settling down as Napoleon's new aristocracy did. The old aristocracy has lost its places and is rapidly losing its estates which are becoming new settlements of small peasant holdings.

Enormous public works programs and the cost of manitaining the Army is straining the old capitalistic structure. But it is the guess of the best observers in Rome that the strain will be reduced and Italy, if given a chance by outside circumstances, will tend to settle back into the normal pattern of western nations.

All But Ignored

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (AP)—The newly-concluded British-French-Turkish Treaty was all but ignored today by the Moscow press, which limited comment to a warning against any attempt "to make a bloc against Soviet Russia" or to exclude it from settlement of important European problems.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said, "It is impossible now to decide important international questions without the participation of the Soviet Union. All attempts to try to go around the Soviet Union in deciding international questions or to make a bloc against the U. S. S. R. will fail."

At the same time the press announced in two lines Turkey's pact with Britain and France.

'My Old Kentucky Home' Is Shrine at Bardstown

Kentucky is immortalizing both a song and a home in the preservation of the stately old home of "Federal Hill" near Bardstown. There, in the summer of 1852, Stephen Collins Foster, while visiting his cousins, the Rowans, wrote "My Old Kentucky Home," now the official song of Kentucky.

W. U. and Postal's Merger Studied

WASHINGTON (AP)—Authoritative sources disclosed Oct. 19 that a Senate committee is exploring the possibility of merging the Nation's two major telegraph companies, Western Union and Postal Telegraph.

Investigators for the committee, which is headed by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, have been gathering data from officials of the telegraph companies and Federal agencies.

Major problems involved in the study of a possible merger include jobs of some 15,000 telegraph employees, adequate public service, and establishment of a monopoly.

Spokesmen for the War and Navy Departments are known to favor a unified domestic telegraph system in the interests of National defense. They have also advocated co-ordination of telephone, telegraph and wireless communications.

Because of the anti-trust and Federal communications laws, most officials believe Congress would have to give definite approval to any merger proposals.

German Embassy Objects to Play

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Hans Thomsen, German Chargé d'Affaires, complained to Secretary of State Hull today that an anti-Nazi play which opened nere this week was derogatory to Germany.

The play is "Margin for Error," by Clare Boothe. The villain is a German consul, and the hero a Jewish policeman.

At the German Embassy it was stated that Dr. Thomsen's letter was not a formal diplomatic protest.

The first secretary of the Embassy, Herbert von Strempel, told reporters that "we recognize that your government is not responsible for the statements of playwrights. We simply wish to draw the State Department's notice to the character of this play."

Miss Boothe said "the play was not intended as a compliment to the Nazis, of course, but neither is it supposed to be a blast."

She said she "set out to write a good mystery melodrama, a 'Whodunit' rather than a political play."

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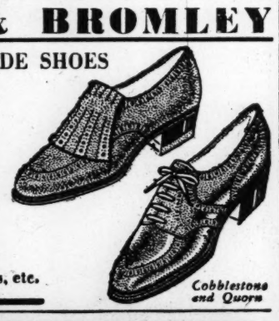

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World Travel Is Incomplete Without Visit to Australia

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Sydney, Australia

Sydney, Australia's oldest, greatest, and gayest city, is the first port of call in the Commonwealth for the trans-Pacific liners, and Sydney harbor, a seemingly flat mirror of silver and turquoise, reveals the beauty that has captivated so many thousands of world travelers as the liner progresses up the harbor, with curving bays opening out behind bluff, wooded headlands, with the mighty arch of the great bridge that straddles the harbor in one colossal span steadily drawing nearer.

Bustling ferryboats glide ahead of the liner, leading her onward to the city that rises from the green lawns along the foreshore like New York's skyline in miniature, and finally the ship ties up at the city's doorway, in the shadow almost of the bridge.

Today the Fifth Continent is attracting visitors from North America in ever-increasing numbers intent on following the sun down past the romantic island ports of call, colorful stepping-stones on the broad bosom of the blue Pacific, that lead to the new world below the equator. With modern ships having become "cruising hotels," this pursuit of the sun is lazy and pleasant, and the traveler, grown blase, perhaps, by too long familiarity with the well-worn tourist tracks of Europe, is refreshed to find in Australia the world's newest civilization building against the primitive background of the world's oldest continent.

On Golden Beach

Here he is no longer chasing the sun! It streams down on golden beach and boundless plain, on flocks and herds and harvest fields, it filters through the leafy canopy of the giant eucalypts and bathes the lesser forests in a mellow loveliness of mottled light; it beats against the towering buildings of modern cities, two of which have populations of over a million.

Every overseas visitor to Australia—and every Australian also—looks to Sydney as the central playground of this vast island continent. Leaving the myriad intriguing twists and turns of the Harbor, with their fine homes and gardens reaching to the water's edge, and, on the north side, the beautiful Taronga Park Zoological gardens, one reaches the nearby ocean coast, scalloped with a series of bays where pounding surf rolls in on to broad white sandy beaches, thronged with bronzed battalions of bathers—youth and beauty at their best, shooting the breakers, riding on surfboards, or lying on the sands courting the sun. Here is sea-bathing on a scale unequalled elsewhere in the world.

Farther afield, from Bulli Pass one looks down on mile upon mile of creaming surf, breaking on crescents of beach which fade into distance; towering precipitous faces, fringing canyons made beautiful by a delicate haze of powder-blue, and waterfalls that end in mist, characterize the Blue Mountains; friendly rock-wallabies (small kangaroos) amuse the visitors to Jenolan when they are not admiring the remarkable stalactites and stalagmites of the limestone caves; Lake Macquarie and the fiord-like reaches of the Hawkesbury River never fail to impress the visitor with their calm loveliness; Kosciusko, the roof of Australia, rears its bulk 7,300 feet skyward, drawing mountaineers in summer and snow enthusiasts in winter; and flocks of sheep, grazing in thousand-acre paddocks watered by the Darling and Murrumbidgee, orange groves golden with fruit, broad sweeps of ripening wheat, smaller patches of rice, and sleek dairy herds, are chapters which focus attention on the romance of man's endeavor in this Land of the Sun.

The Capital City

Also within the borders of New South Wales is Canberra, Australia's youthful Federal Capital, a city built on a sheeprun in a vast amphitheatre formed in the foothills of the Australian Alps. An epic of town-planning, Canberra is Australia's garden city—wattle blossom, flowering plums and peaches and other decorative trees in twining avenues, and thousands of tulips transform the city during the springtime.

Melbourne, Australia's second city, is south of Sydney. Australia's intercapital express trains are fast and clean and comfortable, providing two-berth sleeping cars and observation cars, while dining cars are also available on most routes. Today, all Australia's capitals are linked up also by modern aerial services.

And all this vast countryside—approximately equal in size to the United States of America—enjoys a climate that is marred neither by extremes of heat nor of cold. Over the greater part of the Commonwealth the climate resembles that of California, Southern France, or Italy, and it is only during the winter months that snow falls on the mountain peaks of the Australian Alps, to form snowfields, greater in extent than those of Switzerland and affording splendid sport for the thousands of skiers who each year invade the comfortable, modern accomodation-houses in the heart of the snow country.

Turkey Growers Seek Duty Ruling

WASHINGTON (AP) — Turkey growers urged the Committee for Reciprocity Information Oct. 19 to announce quickly a decision on whether there would be any decrease in the duty on turkeys from Argentina.

Charles Wampler, representing the National Turkey Federation, told the Committee that the fact that turkeys were being considered for concession in a proposed trade agreement with Argentina was affecting prices, and growers had been warned that they would get more unfavorable.

He said that the largest turkey crop in history was being prepared for the market and a part of it would have to go into cold storage for sale after the holiday season.

Herbert Beyers, Salt Lake City, representing both the Turkey Federation and the Northwestern Turkey Growers Association, told the Committee this year's turkey crop was sufficient to provide four turkey dinners for each person in the Country during the year, or an average of about 3½ pounds for each person.

Even with the present tariff, he said, growers will find it difficult to realize a reasonable profit. He said he was apprehensive that any lowering of the duty would be disastrous.

In Congress, meanwhile, Representative Harry B. Coffee (D) of Nebraska, introduced a measure under which Senate ratification of reciprocal trade agreements would be required.

Accused Louisiana Men Enter Pleas

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Legal machinery began moving Oct. 20 toward the first state court trials growing out of the Louisiana scandal investigations.

Dr. James Monroe Smith, former state university president now serving a Federal sentence for mail fraud at New Orleans, pleaded innocent in district court to nine state indictments, and his trial on one, a forgery charge, was set for Nov. 6.

Trial for George Caldwell, ousted L. S. U. construction superintendent, was fixed for Nov. 9 on two charges that he embezzled building materials from the school. He also pleaded innocent.

Smith was brought here from New Orleans where he is serving a 30-month sentence for mail fraud. He has been conducting daily classes for fellow Federal prisoners in the New Orleans jail.

More Than Rambling— Youths Learn A Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Young hikers of The Netherlands, setting out on tramps over the lowlands, are not merely learning that it is good fun to ramble, they are being taught how to appreciate the countryside and its inhabitants.

This is the result of the policy adopted in setting up youth hostels. For "hostel directors"—"fathers" they are called—make a point of giving friendly instructions to those who sleep beneath their roof, recounting local legend, and telling of local fame.

Network of Hostels

The Netherlands today is covered by a network of youth hostels, 65 in number. Ancient castles, windmills, and stately mansions have been turned into places where young people may find lodging at a nominal price. In other cases modern buildings in the country-house style have been specially erected. The youth hostel movement is popular since it assists travel by those who might otherwise not be able to afford it. At the same time love for nature is promoted among the young.

The "parents" of youth hostels do not exceed their powers if they give their young guests, during their stay at the hostel, opportunities to learn to see in their journeys through the country something more than holiday relaxation and pleasure.

This tramping is seen as an unsurpassed means of learning to know a land and its people. Then there is the landscape through which the hikers' paths go. The hiker must learn to understand this landscape. The hostel's "father" will tell his young guests about the forms of the landscape, to whom it is home and work.

Sometimes the "father" directs an evening walk in such a way that walkers can notice something of these things. In the evening also, he reads aloud, sagas, or legends, or local sketches.

Work in Norway

The youth hostel movement is doing its bit to promote international understanding and teamwork. A proof of this may be found in the building of a youth hostel at Mjöllfjoll, in Norway, by young people of different nationalities.

Mjöllfjoll the past summer was the center of interest. There, situated in the imposing mountains of Norway, a youth hostel was built by walkers, not only of Norway but also of England, France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark.

Under expert guidance rocky ground was leveled, trees felled, and the foundations laid. It is also planned to make a swimming bath nearby, the water for which is to come from a glacier stream in the vicinity.

But everything at Mjöllfjoll was not work; every third day there was an excursion in the vicinity. The hikers also got to know Norway!

Banning of Submarines Seen As Fundamentally Neutral

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 — In banning submarines from territorial waters of the United States, President Roosevelt has taken a step whose effect is favorable to the Allies and unfavorable to Germany, and which, therefore, has already become the subject of intense controversy.

In simple fact, the President took action against submarines, which are the chief high seas weapon of Germany, and refrained at the same time from taking action against armed merchant ships which are the vital suppliers of Britain and France, where the Neutrality Act authorizes him to ban both from American ports.

Furthermore, the President is highly unlikely to take any seriously restrictive action against Britain's armed merchantmen, for to do so would be to destroy the whole "cash-and-carry" foreign policy now in process of passage by Congress. Britain would then no longer be able to "carry" because it must now convoy and arm its merchant ships.

Thus the President at Hyde Park today indicated that under and oversea armed craft were quite separate categories, the one being clearly offensive and other very likely armed defensively, and said that they would be dealt with separately by American high seas policy.

What is more likely, and was hinted by Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday, some steps will be taken to bar surface vessels which are purely outfitted as commerce raiders, and are not primarily serving a merchant purpose. But in realistic fact, again, this action will be unfavorable to Germany in its net effect because a British merchantman, carrying defensive arms, will still be equipped to sink attacking submarines.

In a word, the Roosevelt action amounts to a "step short of war" taken against the aggressor side.

Nevertheless, as in the case of the Roosevelt drive for repeal of the arms embargo, there are a number of important reasons advanced officially and unofficially as to why the submarine ban is a neutral, and not a deliberately one-sided measure.

To begin with, the Neutrality Act does not require the President to restrict both armed merchantmen and submarines, nor to deal with both at the same time. The new Pittman bill, which is now before Congress, has exactly the same wording in this respect as the existing law.

In the second place, it is easy to brand the submarine as a purely offensive weapon. There is little likelihood that Germany would use submarines for imports of goods as the Deutschland did in its famous trips to the United States in the World War. Thus, as Mr. Hull explained yesterday over and over again: there has not been visualized any special relationship between undersea craft and surface craft; the submarine phases of the situation were dealt with separately and independently of surface vessels.

Finally, the Panama conference of the American Republics passed a resolution authorizing the various nations to take such action as they wished to admit or ban submarines from their waters. The conference made detailed recommendations as to distinguishing between commerce raiders and genuine merchantmen armed for self defense which are likely to be the basis of the United States' action, and which will be made the subject of another dispatch tomorrow.

Thus the debate over the submarine ban in the United States is two-sided, just as the debate on the repeal of the arms embargo. The factual effect of the ban is to assist the Allies and to hinder Germany. Meanwhile there are available grounds for justifying the action under the broad principles of neutrality. The Roosevelt action, therefore, will be judged according to the viewpoint of the critic.

Methodist University Puts Eighth President in Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELAWARE, Ohio—Ohio Wesleyan University's new President, Dr. Herbert J. Burgstahler, inaugurated Oct. 20, came to this post from Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, where he served 12 years as President, and made a name in academic finance by wiping out a debt of $250,000.

Educators from all parts of the country took part in the ceremonies at which Ohio Wesleyan, two years away from its centennial date, inducted its eighth President into office. Dr. Walter A. Jessup, President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, was the principal visiting speaker. Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of the Methodist Church gave the charge.

Dr. Burgstahler is a native of Minnesota, a graduate of its State University, and a former public school teacher and pastor. He received his ministerial training at Boston University School of Theology, and he has an honorary degree in divinity from Syracuse University. He has held pastorates in Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., and has served as dean of Young People's Institutes and as delegate to denominational conventions. He succeeds Dr. Edmund D. Soper, who some time ago resigned. Dr. Edward L. Rice, a member of the faculty, has served as acting President in the interim.

A part of the inauguration program was an educational conference, "The College of Tomorrow," at which businessmen, church leaders and educators helped formulate a plan of teaching to equip young men and women for the work of the modern world.

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California Health Insurance Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Latest statement on health insurance from the State headquarters of the California Congress of Parents and Teachers is:

"Various plans have recently been formulated which are designed to make adequate medical service and care more easily available financially for all, by means of insurance, co-operative arrangement, or the like. The California Congress is in hearty sympathy with the purpose of such proposals. Endorsement of any specific plan (such as the compulsory proposal defeated in the last State Legislature), however, either by the State Congress or local unit, would be contrary to Congress policy."

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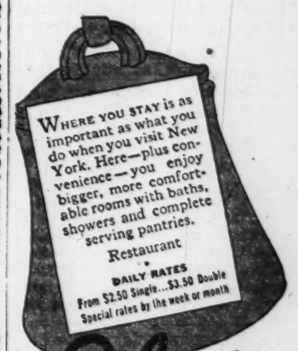

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Plenty of Action Assured Customers This Week End With Four Contests Locally

All Local Football Teams Play in Greater Boston

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's biggest week end of the current football season is about to get under way, as all five local college teams perfect their plans for games at home tomorrow.

Strictly speaking, Northeastern will not be playing on its home field. But as its trip will only be over to Medford to meet the Tufts eleven, the Huskies can be said to be appearing in home territory. In the other games on local gridirons, Boston University will meet Upsala at National League Field, Boston College will play Temple at Fenway Park, and Harvard will face its first major foe of the season in Pennsylvania at the Stadium in Brighton.

New England Games

These four games all contribute to one of the biggest week ends in New England. Only one New England college will appear outside the area tomorrow, when Amherst travels to Rochester. Altogether there are 18 games on the week end, beginning with New Hampshire's night affair with Springfield tonight.

Should the games in Boston not please the appetite of any fan, there are three other stellar attractions within reach. The United States Military Academy marches into the Yale Bowl, the Holy Cross Crusaders level their lances at Brown, and the Dartmouth Indians hold a pow wow with Lafayette at Hanover.

Quite a bit of local interest has been drummed up for the Tufts-Northeastern game at Tufts Oval tomorrow afternoon. The football abilities of these two institutions are about on a par, and both being Greater Boston colleges, a natural rivalry has sprung up.

Have Met Once

Both teams will be pointing for this game, even though each has objective games later in the season Be that as it may, the two schools have met in varsity football just once before, in 1935, and the outcome was a 6-6 tie. Both the Jumbos and the Huskies hope to take the contest tomorrow, and put the first victory in the records.

Coach Lew Manly has given indications that his team may not be called upon to stage another ironman stunt. Bruce Russell, a reserve, may be pushed up to a starting guard berth, and the regulars, who have played all but a few minutes of the Jumbos' two previous games, will probably be spelled more often.

Manly's concern over the game increased this week when it became known that Ken Harding would return to the Northeastern line-up for the first time since the Huskies' opening game with St. Anselm's. Harding is the triple-threat star for the intown boys and with him in the backfield, their attacking power is greatly increased.

B. U. Vs. Upsala

Another returning from the injured list is Capt. Connie Sullivan, who will take his regular place at end. Other changes in the team which started against Bates will find Joe Howlett taking the place of the injured Gerry DeNapoli at right guard, and Ed Barry, who looked good as a ball carrier against the Bobcats, assuming a place in the backfield. Sprinter Jack Caswell will be held in reserve. This will be the strongest team Northeastern has fielded since the meeting with St. Anselm's

Although Boston University's duel with Upsala should see the Terriers emerge the victor, Coach Pat Hanley is taking no chances of a letdown by his squad. He sent the boys through a heavy workout yesterday, and plans to use plenty of reserves.

B. U., incidentally, will be moving into National League Field for the first time in its football history. When the two meet, the Terriers will be facing one of the biggest teams it will see all year, for the Vikings, who represent a small Swedish school with only 200 boys, boast a 200-pound line and big backs. The Vikings dropped their opener to Franklin and Marshall, 18-7, which in turn was defeated by B. U 19-7, and then came back to beat Blue Ridge 19-0, and Panzer 12-0

Fourth Meeting

Boston College and Temple will have their fourth annual meeting tomorrow, with the local team still seeking a victory. The first game saw the Owls win 14-0, the second ended in a 0-0 tie, and last year the teams battled to a 26-26 tie.

For the first time since the series began, Gil Dobie and "Pop" Warner will not be in charge of the teams. B. C. has a new young coach in the personable Frank Leahy. while Temple has been taken over by Fred Swan, Warner's chief assistant. The game gives every indication of being a defensive duel between two powerful lines. At the present writing, the signs point to a Temple victory, but it would not be beyond the scope of imagination for Charlie O'Rourke to pass the Eagles to a victory.

Following is a list of games in New England this week end:

Friday, Oct. 20

*New Hampshire at Springfield.
*American International at Providence.

Saturday, Oct. 21

Arnold at Bates.
Temple at Boston College.
Upsala at Boston University.
Bowdoin at Williams.
Holy Cross at Brown.
Colby at Middlebury.
Maine at Connecticut State.
Lafayette at Dartmouth.
Pennsylvania at Harvard.
Mass. State at Rhode Island State.
Northeastern at Tufts.
Norwich at Worcester Tech.
Hobart at Trinity.
Union at Vermont.
Haverford at Wesleyan.
Army at Yale.

*Night games.

Football Attractions on Local Gridirons Tomorrow

By a Staff Photographer

(1) Ralph Salvati, B. U. fullback. (2) James P. Connell, fullback, U. of Pennsylvania. (3) John Bochynski, tackle, Temple. (4) Ernie Sargeant, Harvard guard. (5) Arthur Anderson, Northeastern center. (6) Ed Nalband, Tufts guard.

Football Expert Takes Flyer at Predictions

By Herb Barker

Associated Press Sports Editor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Reserving the right to a second guess some time Saturday night, this football corner slips uneasily into the weekly soothsayer's role:

Tennessee-Alabama: Bob Neyland takes the wraps off the Tennessee powerhouse against formidable opposition. Alabama has a corking line, a great runner in Jimmy Nelson, a fine kicker in Charley Boswell. But the feeling persists here that this game is Tennessee's season. The nod goes to Tennessee.

Tulane-North Carolina: Two more unbeaten southern teams collide. North Carolina, with George Stirnweiss and Jim Lalanne in control, has shown the more versatile attack but Tulane boasts real power. Tulane.

Notre Dame-Navy: Navy doesn't seem ready for this. Notre Dame.

Minnesota-Ohio State: This hunch vote goes to Minnesota with all due respect to the undefeated Buckeyes.

Texas Christian-Texas A. and M: The spot for an upset in the dizziest of all football conferences but the ballot must be marked for Texas Aggies.

Pitt-Duquesne: Psychologically the edge in this intra-city game always rests with little Duquesne. Once in a while the Dukes come through. With all that in mind, Pitt.

Yale-Army: Only sheer good fortune has kept Army unbeaten so far. We'll take the Cadets again and risk it.

Manhattan-Auburn: Probably close but Auburn looks like the better ball club and gets the nod.

Cornell-Penn State: The Nittany Lions may be dangerous but the bigger guns belong to Cornell. The nomination, then, is Cornell's.

Harvard-Penn: One of the hardest of them all to figure. Penn has scored two touchdowns and won two games but unquestionably has been covering up. Harvard is good and will be better. Penn.

New York University-Carnegie Tech: Braving the edge N. Y. U. holds over Carnegie in the past, one wavering vote for the Pittsburghers.

Columbia-Princeton: We'll take Princeton and decline to discuss it on logical grounds.

Brown-Holy Cross: The vote goes to Holy Cross.

Duke-Syracuse: Can't see anything but Duke.

Vanderbilt-Georgia Tech: If Vanderbilt wins this we'll bring suit. Georgia Tech.

West Virginia-Washington & Lee: Possibly close. Still West Virginia.

Virginia Military-Virginia: This may turn out to be a personal duel between Paul Shu of V. M. I. and Jim Gillette. Out of the hat, V. M. I.

Illinois-Indiana: Looks like Indiana.

Northwestern-Wisconsin: Maybe Northwestern can get rolling in this one. Northwestern.

Purdue-Michigan State: Purdue, one of the best in the Middle West, rates the nod.

Chicago-Michigan: No rest for weary Chicago. Michigan.

Nebraska-Baylor: Strictly a shot in the dark, Nebraska.

Detroit-North Carolina State: A shaky vote for Detroit.

Oklahoma-Kansas: Anything but an Oklahoma victory would call for congressional investigation.

Missouri-Kansas State: Probably very close The coin says Missouri

Texas-Arkansas: No figuring Arkansas this year, explaining this uncertain vote for Texas.

Southern Methodist-Marquette: S. M. U. handily.

California-Washington State: Not much to choose. California.

Washington-Oregon State: The Beavers just squeezed past their last two opponents, robbing this vote for Oregon State of any feeling of confidence.

Rutgers-Maryland: Very even Maryland.

Bucknell-Georgetown: Georgetown.

Georgia-Kentucky: Kentucky.

Skipping over the chalklines otherwise: Dartmouth over Lafayette; George Washington over Citadel; Colgate over St. Lawrence; Temple over Boston College; Louisiana State over Loyola (New Orleans); Mississippi over St Louis; Mississippi State over Southwestern (Tennessee); Virginia Tech over Centre; Wake Forest over Western Maryland; William & Mary over Hampden-Sydney; Richmond over Gettysburg; Drake over Iowa State; Oklahoma A. and M. over Washburn; Tulsa over Centenary; Rice over Sam Houston Teachers; U. C. L. A. over Montana; Oregon over Gonzaga; Catholic over West Virginia Wesleyan; St. Mary's (Calif.) over Santa Clara; Denver over Utah State; Colorado State over Colorado; Utah over Idaho; Brigham Young over Nevada.

Siebert Memorial Game on Oct. 29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 20—Arthus H. Ross, manager of the Bruins, last night announced the National Hockey League All-Star team he had selected to oppose Les Canadiens at Montreal, Oct. 29 in a Memorial game for the late Babe Siebert. Ross as the 1939 All-Star Manager will direct the team.

The squad of 14 players selected by Ross is: Goal—Frank Brimsek, Bruins. Defense—Eddie Shore, Bruins; Ebbie Goodfellow, Detroit; Art Coulter, Rangers; Si Seibert, Chicago. Forwards—Gordon Drillon and Syl Apps, Toronto; Tommy Anderson and Harvey Jackson, Americans; Dit Clapper and Bobby Bauer, Bruins, John Gottselig, Chicago; Neil Colville, Rangers; and Sid Howe, Detroit.

The selection of the squad follows the Canadian Press all star team for 1939. Dit Clapper, Bruins captain, originally selected as a defense player will be played at right wing in this game to permit the inclusion in the All-Star squad of Ebbie Goodfellow. Four Bruins, and two players from every other League team comprise the team.

Players will leave their respective training camps next week and meet in Montreal, Oct. 29.

Dancing Gridsters

NATICK, Mass., Oct. 20 (AP)—They didn't have football practice at the High School yesterday.

The high school girls said they thought the gridders were too awkward and suggested a remedy Coach Henry Plausse agreed.

So they had dancing lessons in the school gym instead of football practice.

Hollett Assured Post With Bruins In Coming Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 20—The Boston Bruins and Hershey Club completed a working agreement today whereby all extra Boston players will be turned over to Hershey subject to recall at any time. The Bruins will work with Hershey exclusively.

The Bruins must be down to 15 players for the opening game with Toronto on Nov. 4, and the only positions now seemingly open are those in the third line. Art Ross said that he would turn over two lines to Hershey as protection for the Bruins during the coming campaign.

Despite the fact that one defense position and the make up of the Bruins third line are still undecided, Ross said one Bruin sure of his job is Flash Hollett who was the most valuable utility man of the team last year, playing every position but goal. Ross said that if Hollett does not win a regular defense post for which he is battling Jack Shewchuck, he will be the Bruins handy man.

The make up of the Bruins third line was further complicated today when Ross put together a new wave of Art Jackson, center, Gordon Pettinger, left wing, and Charley Sands, right wing, all seasoned players. Final makeup of the third line will be determined after President Weston Adams of the Bruins arrives here Saturday to watch the Bruins' first exhibition game with the Hershey Club.

College Football

Results Oct. 19

Clemson 27, South Carolina 0.
Louisville 13, St. Joseph's 0.
Union U. 12, Millsaps 0.
Hendrix 20, Arkansas State 0.
Culver-Stockton 26, Tarkio 7.
Troy State Tchrs. 7, South Georgia T. 6.

Sports Around the Hub

Olympics Hold First Practice

With several of last year's college stars expected to try out for positions, the Boston Olympics hockey team was scheduled to hold its first practice session at the Arena tonight.

All of the familiar faces were due to be at the session to meet Coach Hago Harrington with the exception of Junie Allen, Russ Martin, and Dick Lewis. Allen and Martin have given up hockey because of the pressure of business, while Lewis was transferred to Dayton, Ohio, and can't get back at present. It is likely, however, that he will be back before long.

* * *

Among the recent college stars who have signified their intention of reporting are Bud Foster and Wes Goding of Melrose, Jim Feeley of Cambridge, and Dave "Harpo" Walsh of Walpole, all of whom were graduated from Dartmouth last June. Rollie Lamb, former University of McGill player, was due to come out, as was Al Carvelli, captain of Boston University's team last year. Austie Harding, Harvard's brilliant captain last year, is slated to play with the team after Christmas. He is now cruising in the Caribbean Sea.

Open in Canada

The Olympics will play their third season as a member of the Provincial Hockey League this year. The schedule of games will be made up at a meeting of league officials in Montreal over the week end. The locals will open their season in Canada, with the opponent to be named later, and will play their first home game at the Arena Nov. 11.

The Junior Olympics were also scheduled to work out for the first time tonight, taking the ice at the Arena following the Seniors' session. It is hoped by Olympic officials that a game can be arranged between the Juniors and the Seniors for one week from Sunday, which would be the opening hockey game in Boston this year. Admission would be free.

* * *

Announcement the other day that McGill University was withdrawing from the Quebec Senior Hockey League this season because of the war gives rise to the thought that possibly this may be the season for one of the American college teams to win the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League title which the Redmen have held for the past three years. Hughie Farquharson, coach of McGill, feels that it has been the tough competition in the Senior group which has been responsible for McGill's repeated triumph over Dartmouth, Toronto, Queen's, Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and Montreal. Without the added experience, McGill may fall from its high estate, which saw it lose just one game out of 10 in the Triple I League last year. Dartmouth finished in a triple tie for second with Toronto and Queen's. This year's league race may turn into quite a battle.

* * *

The second annual Massachusetts interscholastic cross country championships will take place under the auspices of Boston University tomorrow morning at Nickerson Field, Riverside. Brockton will be the defending champion, and will be favored to retain its title, although stiff competition is expected from Woburn, Melrose, and Arlington. Last year 20 schools were entered. This year a minimum of 25 was expected.

* * *

The B. U. freshman football team lost its opening game to Wentworth Institute yesterday 19-0. The Wentworth team has been defeated only once in its last 21 games. G. C.

Tally-Ho Coach For Tiger Grads To Reach Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Reviving mellow memories of a Princeton-Columbia football rivalry that is 65 years old, 20 members of the Princeton class of 1930 will celebrate the tenth anniversary of their football season by driving to Baker Field for the Tiger-Lion clash tomorrow afternoon in a tally-ho drawn by four horses.

The party, headed by Ed Wittmer, the former Tiger backfield star; Frederick H. Smith, Ben Hedges, Jack Bennett, Fred Wile and other Princetonians of 10 years ago, will leave the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at 10 a. m., just as did their academic forebears for the Columbia-Princeton games of the '80's.

They will drive through Central Park, stop at the Morningside Heights campus to pick up Joe Stanczyk, captain of the 1930 Columbia varsity, and then rumble up Broadway to Baker Field. Carrying out the old-time tradition, they will be dressed in the costume of the 1885 football fan, with Wittmer, a former star luminary, togged out in the football uniform of that period.

At Baker Field, the old Princetonians will be guests of Columbia friends at luncheon and at 1:40 will drive the coach and four around the gridiron before the startled multitude. The horses and coach, which formerly belonged to the late Mark Hanna (the coach, not the horses), will then be parked on the adjacent varsity baseball diamond.

The first Columbia-Princeton game was played at Princeton in 1874, with Princeton winning, 6-0.

Igo's Running May Give B. U. Best Cross Country Season

It is not the usual thing for a coach to be unreservedly enthusiastic about his team, nor is it customary for him to predict a season's results. So when Win Marling, coach of Boston University's cross-country team, declares he is going to have the best team in Terrier history, it is time to sit up and take notice.

Win, himself a former track man of no mean ability, has no hesitation in viewing the future through rose-colored glasses, despite the fact that to fulfill his prophesies the great record his harriers set last year must be improved. In 1938 the cross-country runners went through the season with only one defeat—to Harvard—and finished fifth in the New Englands for the best B. U. record that far.

Beat Tufts

To date, the Terriers have already lost to Harvard and defeated Tufts, and Win still says the team will be better. The difference between this year and last year will lie in B. U.'s performance in the New Englands at Franklin Park next month.

Marling's confidence in the ability of his team can be directly attributed to the arrival of a young sophomore to the ranks of eligible varsity runners. Eighteen-year-old Jimmy Igo of Canton is the newcomer, and in the two meets to date he has already exceeded expectations.

In the first meet with Harvard, Jimmy defeated such talented runners as Jim Lightbody, Capt. Penn Tuttle, Langdon Burwell, and Dick Wing. In the second, with Tufts, he scored his greatest triumph since he entered B. U. by outlasting Bill Atkinson, the Jumbo track star, who placed second in the New Englands last year.

Kick at Finish

There were few who thought before the Tufts meet that Igo could beat Atkinson. Even during the race when the B. U. star was leading, spectators were waiting for the Jumbo to turn on the heat. At the gun lap, Igo was leading by a couple of strides, thought insufficient to withstand Atkinson's kick which is considered one of the best in this region. Igo matched him stride for stride, however, and beat him to the tape, cutting one second off Atkinson's Tufts record for the course.

According to Marling, Jim is a natural runner and a great competitor. And if he fulfills the promise he has shown to date, Marling believes he will go through his first varsity season undefeated. Should he do so, he would become the first cross-country runner to have such a season since Win revived the sport at B. U. in 1936.

Igo's greatest test this fall will come at the New Englands at Franklin Park, Nov. 13, when he faces Don Smith of Maine, Smith, a senior, has won the event for the past two years, and three years ago came in first in the freshman meet. The two should put up a race worth seeing.

Jimmy's success at B. U. is merely a continuation of his activities at Canton High, where he starred in the mile and half mile. He held the South Shore championships in those events in 1937 and '38, competing against such schools as Weymouth and Rockland, and in the latter year won the mile at the New Hampshire interscholastics. His time of 4m. 33 4-5s. missed the record by just 1-5s.

Other Terriers

If Win's hopes for the season come true, Igo will have received plenty of help from his teammates. Among the outstanding Terriers this year are Capt. Sam Wilson of Needham, who placed fourth in the New Englands last year, Jack Fredriksen of Arlington, and Sophomore George Byrom of Hartford.

In the Harvard meet Wilson was off form, and finished eighth, but he snapped back against Tufts to land third place behind Atkinson. Fredriksen, who was third against Harvard, is competing under the handicap of having five straight classes with no time to eat, yet he manages to place well up in practically every meet. Byrom is in his first year on the varsity and Marling thinks he should develop into quite a runner before the present season is over.

Four more meets face the Terriers this year as follows: Oct. 25—Colby at Riverside; Nov. 4—Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Riverside; 13—New Englands at Franklin Park; and 18—Connecticut State at Storrs, Conn. This year's schedule was exactly the same as last year's with the exception that Tufts took the place of the Newton Y. M. C. A. G. C

Portable Radios To Be Picked Up

By the Associated Press

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 20

Yale has set out to curb the portable radio "nuisance" during the football season by picking up all sets spotted in the Bowl during games.

Officials said today that since the start of the current gridiron year "a number of such sets" have been temporarily confiscated because they tended to "disturb the spectators."

Sets taken from their owners during the game period were returned in each instance afterward.

Local Football Games Tomorrow

Harvard vs. Pennsylvania at Harvard Stadium, Brighton, 2 p. m.

Northeastern vs. Tufts at Tufts Oval, Medford, 2 p. m.

Boston College vs. Temple at Fenway Park, 2:30 p. m.

Boston University vs. Upsala at National League Field, 2 p. m.

Probable Starters

Harvard vs. Pennsylvania

Saturday Oct. 21, 1939, at 2 p. m.

Harvard		Pennsylvania
MacKinney (180)	l. e.	r. e., Miller (195)
Miller (250)	l. t.	r. t., Runte (210)
Lowry (183)	l. g.	r. g., B. Smith (205)
Ayres (198)	c.	c., Frick (205)
Sargeant (175)	r. g.	l. g., Brechka (172)
Healey (200)	r. t.	l. t., Cohen (211)
Koufman (180)	r. e.	l. e., Gustafson (195)
Coleman (194)	q. b.	q. b., Reagan (185)
Macdonald (175)	l. h. b.	r. h. b., Allen (195)
Gardella (175)	r. h. b.	l. h. b., Davis (195)
Spreyer (180)	f. b.	f. b., Rainwater (195)

Officials

Referee: W. H. Friesell, Princeton
Umpire: W. G. Crowell, Swarthmore
Lineman: A. R. Lake, Lafayette
Field Judge: A. K. Marsters, Dartmouth

Harvard-Penn Ready For Big Test Tomorrow

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Both Penn and Harvard have completed their pre-game preparations for the 23rd football game between the two institutions. The Red and Blue from Philadelphia arrived this morning, camped at Belmont Country Club and worked out in the Stadium this afternoon. Harvard eased off its week of preparation with a kicking, passing, and signal drill.

Tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock the two will respond to the starting whistle of Referee W. H. Friesell of Princeton and some 30,000 or more will watch the battle (weather permitting). Both teams are coached along similar lines and use similar offenses with variations here and there. The visiting squad must be rated favorite due to greater manpower and experience.

First Meeting

It will not be the first time that a Dick Harlow-coached eleven has faced Penn, but it will be the first time that a George Munger team has faced Harvard. Neither coach handled these respective teams the last times Penn and Harvard met, 1927 and 1928. At that time Penn won both affairs, 24-0 in Philadelphia and 7-0 here in the Stadium. In the previous encounters, all before 1906, Harvard won 13 out of the 20 played.

Their records this season are not comparable in that common opponents have not been met. Both teams are undefeated, Harvard having whipped Bates 20-0 and Chicago 61-0, whereas Penn has edged Lafayette 6-0 and Yale 7-0. The visitors, of course, gained more experience than the locals in that they met much better opposition, both Lafayette and Yale having better teams than Bates or Chicago.

Experience Needed

In a game such as football, where football is so involved for knowledge and intricate assignment, along with timing and rhythm, Penn has a vast start over the Crimson by way of experience. Possibly more than half of Harvard's starting line-up will find boys who have never played in a major contest. That factor cannot be overlooked. The Harvard inexperience must be covered by alertness and effort.

Since starting line-ups always have qualifications and are subject to change, a guess of the respective starters at this time finds Harvard outweighed. From end to end Penn could outweigh Harvard with an average of 199 to 195 1-7—and that allows for Harvard heavyweight tackle, Vern Miller who weighs 250 pounds alone. The Penn backfield has only one light prospect, Francis Reagan, 185 pounds, with the others 195 or more. Harvard has its Bill Coleman, 194 blocking back, its 180-pound fullback, Charley Spreyer, but the halfbacks Torbie Macdonald and Joe Gardella are 175-pounders.

Harvard Regulars Ready

Today it appeared that Harvard would have every man on the squad available. Penn definitely has not its backfield ace, Johnny Dutcher, and may not use Rix Yard, a tackle. But when it becomes necessary for the teams to substitute, the visitors are much better fortified in the way of replacement. The outstanding Penn men to watch tomorrow should be Capt. Harlan Gustafson at end and Reagan, back. Harvard's known stars are Captain Macdonald and Tom Healey, tackle.

Macdonald will come in for particular notice. The Harvard captain has not played a moment of game football this season. In fact, since the week previous to the opening game, Macdonald has not scrimmaged until this week and then he made only one tackle in a short defensive scrimmage. Hardly enough prepared contact work with which to face a major game.

Crimson Sports Teams in Action

Six Harvard athletic teams will see action this weekend. Feature of the scheduling is the varsity football game with the University of Pennsylvania in the Stadium at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The varsity and freshman cross country teams ran against respective Holy Cross teams this afternoon. The varsity defeated Boston University 24-32 in its opening meet.

The varsity and freshman soccer teams will meet respective M. I. T. teams on the field behind the Harvard Business School tomorrow afternoon. The Harvard varsity was defeated by Williams 3-2 and defeated Tufts 2-1. The Harvard freshmen defeated Governor Dummer Academy 2-1, tied Andover 1-1, and lost to Phillips Exeter 2-1.

The freshman football team will meet Phillips Academy at Andover tomorrow afternoon. The freshmen lost to Exeter 20-14 and defeated Worcester Academy 19-0. Andover has defeated Nichols Junior College 20-2, Yale freshmen 20-7, and Northeastern 8-2.

Edmonton Scores

EDMONTON, Alta. (AP)—Edmonton Grads completed another defense of the Underwood international women's basketball challenge trophy recently by defeating the Wichita (Kas.) Thurstons, 44-24, to sweep the series with three straight victories.

San Francisco Bay Region Without Top-Notch Football Team of National Caliber

Stanford and Santa Clara In Best Position to Climb

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20—For the first year in many the San Francisco Bay region finds itself without a football team of top-notch national caliber.

Now all this may be changed before the football season is over. There are indications, as a nationally known politician would say, that Stanford and California "are headed in the right di-rection!" (Even the highly touted Santa Clara and St. Mary's squads haven't yet found the right combination.)

Of the teams in the area Stanford and Santa Clara look to be in the best positions to do a little climbing. As Santa Clara is not in the Pacific Coast Conference its schedule is more varied giving the Broncos a wider crack at national publicity.

Improved Eleven

But Stanford, the improved eleven that stopped UCLA cold, while standing an outside chance to make much of a reputation for itself is in an excellent spot to ruin the reputations of several top-ranking clubs.

One of these is University of Southern California when the two play at Los Angeles Nov. 11. The odds are all against Stanford, but if the Indians improve as rapidly between now and the 11th as in the past week and come up with a victory over the University of Washington Oct. 28 at Seattle, and a close one with Santa Clara Nov. 4, those U. S. C. Trojans had better take care of themselves. This is the game the Indians are pointing towards.

Across the Bay at Berkeley, Coach "Stub" Allison seems to be repeating his performance of pulling sophomores out of a hat as he did late in 1936. That neat little stunt of prestidigitation gave the California Bears the Rose Bowl title in 1937.

This year the Bears are off to a very poor start. But out of the constant revision of the Varsity has come a backfield combination with at least two soph's in it (Orv. Hatcher, and Jack McQuary); at least one sophomore end, and between the ends there may be two linemen facing their first year on the varsity firing line.

The Washington State game success or failure of these sophomores will indicate just how much Stub is going to depend upon them instead of a crippled and none-too-outstanding list of last year's varsity.

"Poor Cal"

There are even those on the California campus brave enough to speak right out and warn the mighty Southern California Trojans "not to be too sure of themselves when they come up to 'polish off 'poor Cal' this next week, Oct. 28.

They have to "smile when they say it"—but as Tex Oliver of those hard-driving Oregon Webfoots says, "Southern California can be had—and we very nearly had 'em. (Ore. 7-U. S. C. 7.) I think someone else will really trip them up before the season's over."

Of course this is a nice bit of "foreign propaganda" in the form of wishful thinking on Tex's part, for if U. S. C. is really set back the whole Coast Conference picture will become more muddled than it is—and the Oregons have a better chance than most to come out in the Rose Bowl . . . if they can get over their nearby colleagues, the burly Beavers from Oregon State.

* * *

Chatter From the Bench: Over at California the "Ramblers," who use next Saturday's opposition plays against the Varsity all week, have a schedule of their own. This next week—Oct. 27—the Ramblers play the Alonzo Stagg-coached College of the Pacific, which ordinarily is not news. But there's much excitement over the game this year—for you'll remember in the season's "warm-up," College of the Pacific stomped on the California Varsity 6-0 . . . unheard of.

What can the Ramblers do that the Varsity couldn't against this same team? Plenty of plans are being laid. The game will be played at Stockton at night—8 p. m. Although the Ramblers are coached by scout Walter Gordon, it's safe to predict Big Chief Coach Allison will be on hand that night to see what can be done. It is also well to remember that the wise old man of football, Coach Alonzo Stagg of College of the Pacific, will be on hand; and Mister Allison better watch what's up Stagg's other sleeve this time.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Auburn's Ace —By Pap'

- DICK McGOWEN -
- AUBURN'S BUSY BACKFIELD ACE
WE NEED THIS ONE
DICK SCORED AUBURN'S WINNING TOUCHDOWN AGAINST MISSISSIPPI STATE AND THEN KICKED THE EXTRA POINT
THE MINUTE HE CATCHES THAT PUNT...
HIS BOOMING PUNTS GIVE THE ENDS PLENTY OF TIME TO COVER THE SAFETY MAN .... AGAINST TULANE HE KICKED 68 YARDS OUT OF THE END ZONE
HE IS EQUALLY AT HOME ON EITHER END OF THE PASSING ATTACK
Pap'

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Coach Jack Meagher goes along quietly year after year producing good football teams, and occasionally great ones, at Auburn. His teams there have lost only a dozen games while winning 25 against some of the nation's toughest opposition.

Meagher does his coaching without raising his voice. His soft-spoken manner has made him extremely popular with his players, the other students and faculty. His teams are famous for spirited aggressiveness, neatness and their determined style of going after victories.

This year's Tiger team is a typical Auburn aggregation. Battling through a long, difficult schedule, they take each game in stride. And they can be depended upon to hold their own in any company.

Sparkplug of Auburn's attack this season is Dick McGowen, a talented halfback, who may become one of his school's all-time greats. He's a real triple threat. A powerful and shifty runner, Dick's also the best passer on the team and one of the finest punters in the game.

Last season McGowen punted 54 times for an average of 41.1 yards per kick from the line of scrimmage. This season he has done even better with averages of 53.3 and 53.9 in two games. In the third contest, against Mississippi State, McGowen's average dropped to 40 yards when one of his kicks was blocked. Against Tulane, McGowen got off one punt from the end zone that carred 68 yards. His kicks are exceptionally high and give his ends time to get down and cover the opposing safety man.

Auburn's captain, Milton Howell, weighs only 185 pounds but is rated one of the best guards in the South, equally effective on both the offense and defense. He was out half of last season because of injuries yet he was rated with Dixie's best guards.

Carl Happer, McGowen's running mate in the backfield, is a crafty ball toter and an exceptional passer. George Kenmore, on the injured list last season, is back in the form that made him a sensation in 1937. Rufus Deal, a sophomore, fills the fullback post.

Pap'

Leaders Meet In the Valley Football Race

Missouri Valley Standings

	W.	L.	Pct.	Pts	O. Pts.
Oklahoma A. & M.	1	0	1.000	9	7
Washburn	1	0	1.000	26	20
Tulsa	1	1	.500	28	23
Creighton	1	1	.500	21	21
St. Louis U.	0	0	.000	0	0
Drake	0	1	.000	0	7
Washington	0	1	.000	20	26

Results Last Week

Conference—
Oklahoma A. & M., 9, Tulsa 7.
Creighton 7, Drake 0.
Nonconference—
St. Louis 7, Wichita 0.
Washburn 22, Colorado College 6.
Missouri 14, Washington 0.

Games This Week

Conference—
Creighton vs. Washington at St. Louis, Mo. (Friday night).
Oklahoma A. & M. vs Washburn at Topeka, Kan.
Nonconference—
Drake vs. Iowa State at Des Moines, Iowa.
St. Louis U. vs. Mississippi at Oxford, Miss.
Tulsa vs. Centenary at Tulsa, Okla.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 20—They've been waiting a dozen years in the Missouri Valley Conference for a football race like this one.

Four games and the three pre-season championship favorites—Tulsa, Washington, and Creighton—all have met defeat. So has Drake, an outfit good enough to knock off Kansas of the Big Six.

Leading the league are Washburn and Oklahoma A. & M., tail-enders the past few seasons. One of them is due for a bumping this Saturday when they meet at Topeka, Kan. St. Louis U., seventh member, defers its Conference opener for another week.

No more than seven points has separated winner from loser in each of the first four games, and from the way things shape up that's the way it will be all the way through. There'll be no runaway games in the Valley this year.

If a favorite must be named, it probably is Creighton, principally because Marchie Schwartz's lads play six Conference games. The Jays have beaten Drake and lost to Tulsa, but must play Washington, the Aggies, Washburn, and St. Louis. They start this task in St. Louis, Mo., this Friday against a victoryless Washington team, but one rated potentially powerful enough to surge to the top.

All of the Valley teams will play at least four Conference games.

Games with outside teams Saturday find Valley representatives in all three cases facing tough opponents. Drake meets Iowa State, St. Louis goes to Mississippi U., and Tulsa mixes with Centenary.

De Correvont Cites Two Problems Facing Newcomer

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP)—Bill de Correvont, who scored 211 points in his final season of high school football, but has yet to score one as a collegian, believes defensive play and blocking are the two biggest problems facing the prep player who seeks to make good in the college game.

This opinion may seem strange, coming from a young sophomore who plays in Northwestern University's backfield. For Northwestern has been defeated twice this season without scoring a point. But de Correvont, who came out of Chicago's Austin High School a nationally publicized star, insists that if a sophomore can learn defensive play and how to block, natural talent will take care of offense performance.

"I'm convinced most high school players think far too little of how to watch pass receivers, diagnose plays and try to anticipate what the opposing team is going to do. I've found that in the Big Ten you have to learn to do all those things and also learn how to block consistently well."

De Correvont isn't downhearted about the way his and Northwestern's football fortunes have been going. When Northwestern lost to Oklahoma 23 to 0, young Bill gave a fine exhibition of shiftiness. Observers noted one characteristic which stamps him as a potentially great ball carrier—he drove toward the goal line and gave no indication of being a "sideline sprinter." Against Ohio State, which won last Saturday 13 to 0, Bill had a net gain of only three yards on 12 rushes as the Northwestern line was repeatedly outcharged.

The manner in which the Wildcat line was outplayed inspired an article in the Daily Northwestern, student newspaper, which charged the team lacked spirit and insinuated the players deliberately refused to block for de Correvont.

Lynn Waldorf, Wildcat head coach, termed the article "the silliest thing I've ever heard of," and added: "We haven't blocked for anybody because our blocking has been bad, that's all." He said team spirit and morale were high.

Paul Soper will start against Wisconsin Saturday at left halfback in place of de Correvont, but Waldorf indicated de Correvont would see plenty of action.

Pittsburgh Leads in Football

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 20 (AP)—This steel center, hub of pre-season dissension which threatened its place in the football sun, topped the nation today with three undefeated, untied major college elevens.

No city in the land at this date can match the collective big time accomplishments of Pitt, Carnegie Tech and Duquesne, listed in the order they are ranked by most experts. Each has won three games and both Carnegie and Duquesne have spotless defensive records.

And in much the same order their troubles developed. Split by internal bickerings for some time, the Pitt athletic cauldron boiled over last spring with the resignation of Dr. John Bain Sutherland, long-time head football coach. The school went strictly amateur and soon after yearling gridders revolted, claiming they had been promised free tuition but had been billed for it.

Troubles Over

Pitt's troubles, though, were smoothed over and Charley Bowser took over "Jock's" job along with an array of second stringers expected to be little more than stooges for the opposition.

But the Panther went West and smashed Washington 27-6, came home and beat West Virginia 20-0, then skinned past Duke's Blue Devils, 14-13.

The road hasn't been as rocky for Carnegie Tech but the boys proved they had something beside pretty uniforms with a 6-0 victory over Temple which later licked Texas Christian. They crushed Wittenberg by 35 points and picked up 21 against Cleveland's Case.

Kern in Difficulties

Bill Kern, in his second season, ran into difficulties last spring when a group of Tech sophomores, holders of scholarships, asked a clear definition of their status in the face of dwindling alumni contributions. The situation cleared up, however, and Kern has about the same squad which won the mythical eastern title last year.

At Duquesne, John "Little Clipper" Smith resigned before the start of spring practice and Aldo "Buff" Donelli took over a squad of sophomores. They routed Illinois Wesleyan and Waynesburg by 31 and 20 points, respectively, and beat Manhattan 7-0.

But this week end come the revolution. The Panthers take on little Dequesne in the first of the city series and even if Carnegie gets past New York University at New York, the city's ranks of topnotchers will be thinned.

Back in 1904, Jack Chesbro of the Yanks pitched 14 straight victories.

Pleasure Boats Seen as Boon To Lost Commercial Tonnage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Port authorities, waterways commissions, chambers of commerce and other interested groups concerned by the loss of commercial tonnage on American waters, were offered the remedy of recreational boating in a paper by Ira Hand, secretary of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, which was read here this week before the annual convention of the American Association of Port Authorities.

In citing the amazing growth of recreational boating, it was pointed out that on July 1 there were more than 260,000 numbered motor boats on Federal waterways, more than 4,000 documented yachts and an estimated 30,000 sail boats, in addition to an excess of 400,000 pleasure craft on the inland lakes of the country. This world's largest pleasure fleet of approximately 700,000 craft, exclusive of row boats, kyaks, dinghies and canoes, is valued at a minimum in excess of $600,000,000 and the annual maintenance bill runs well over $100,000,000, which figure does not necessarily include the sale of new boats, nor does it include the expenditures by owners, crews and guests for food, sundries and other daily supplies.

"The $100,000,000 definitely represents commerce and gives a dollar and cents value to the operation of the recreational fleet in any port," said Mr. Hand. "Were this recreational traffic banished from our waters there would be a terrific loss, not only to the small boat industry, but to many individual communities as well. Therefore, the recreational fleet is of importance; just as important to a port as the cargoes carried by a collier, a tanker or an inland scow. Yet in almost all port developments, the economics and other tangible values of the recreational fleet have been overlooked.

In 1936, Maj. Gen. E. D. Markham, then Chief of the United States Army Engineers, said: "The commercial advantages which accrue from the use of the waterway (Eastern Intracoastal) by pleasure boats are many, including not only the provisioning and the fueling of boats, but the expenditures made by passengers thereon in various sections through which the boats are passing as well as the stimulus to construction of new and additional boats."

The need for specially designed boat basins arose with the rapid increase in recreational boating. Progress in the development of marinas has been gratifying, but boat basin construction has never caught up with the demand for these facilities. The National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers has played a leading part in this movement and today the term "marina" is universally used in describing properly designed and conducted basins for recreational craft. One of the substantial contributions by the National Association has been the publication of a series of surveys, dealing with the design, construction and adaptation of the boat basin to the individual needs of waterfront communities.

Concluding his plea for sheltered boat basins, Mr. Hand declared that the revenue from marinas more than repays the cost of construction, basins provide increased business for local merchants and the increased traffic engendered is of aid in seeking Federal support for other harbor projects. The presence of large fleets in adequate marinas, with the usual accompaniment of regattas and marine pageants, will focus public attention on community waterfront development.

Touchdowns And Yards Made By Iowa's Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—Twice as many touchdowns and within about 400 yards of territory as were recorded during the entire 1938 season now have been made by the University of Iowa football team in the first three games.

As the squad works for the game with Wisconsin Oct. 28 anticipating a slight breathing spell because of an open date Saturday, a check of the official statistics shows that the Hawks have outgained foes by almost 300 yards.

They made 531 of their 933-yard total by rushing and 402 on 17 completed passes in 50 attempts. Opponents have gained 636 yards, 295 by rushing and 341 on 22 pass completions in 42 trials.

The Hawkeyes have made a dozen touchdowns and Nile Kinick has drop-kicked 8 extra points in 11 trials. Opponents have eight touchdowns. Team totals are 80 for Iowa, as compared with the 1938 season's total of 46, and 56 for opponents.

Work on defense against the Wisconsin attack soon will start, Jim Harris, the line coach who scouted the Badgers, said that Wisconsin potentially is a fine team, but that to date they appear to lack the spark. He expects the Badgers to hit their stride soon, probably about the time Iowa goes to Madison.

Home Town Boy Makes Good On Badger Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—A story of a boy who made good in his own home town is the tale of William (Bill) Schmitz, of the Wisconsin eleven. Born almost in the shadow of Camp Randal, Schmitz decided that the University of Wisconsin was the school for him when he completed his brilliant high school career, despite the fact that his uncle, Sam Barry, is basketball coach of the University of Southern California.

He proved that his high school reputation was not mere headline talk. Schmitz used the initial opportunity he had to perform for the Cardinal varsity to full advantage by tossing a 20-yard touchdown pass to Roy Bellin, back in the 1937 season's opener against South Dakota. Then, just to prove he was no mere flash, the stocky halfback galloped 40 yards to score in the same game.

Schmitz has worked hard to overcome his initial light poundage. In his first year of varsity competition he weighed only 162 pounds. During his junior year he carried 173 pounds, and in this, his last year, Schmitz weighs in at 190 pounds.

Despite the fact that he won nine high school letters, three each in basketball and track besides his three football letters at Madison East, Schmitz has confined his athletic work at Wisconsin to football. He won his freshman numerals in basketball, but gave it up when it came time for him to compete with the varsity.

Missouri Valley Shorts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 20—Washburn is the Missouri Valley's only undefeated, untied football team, with four victories racked up . . . Wally Schroeder has been the offensive works for the Kansans, scoring 24 points to lead all Valley point-makers . . . Little Kayo Emmot, the passing, punting quarterback, has booted four extra points, as has Roy Buffalo, Tulsa sophomore back . . . John Krejci, Creighton tackle, is third in place-kicking, with three points . . . Woodrow Strow of Tulsa, Thell Fisher of Drake, and Al Truscott of Creighton each has scored three touchdowns . . . Strow and Truscott got two of theirs in Conference play and are tied for the lead.

Only field goal to be scored in a Valley game so far is credited to Oklahoma A. & M.'s Pete Rivers . . . It was mighty important, too, for it brought about the 9-to-7 defeat of the Tulsa team which had dominated the Conference for five years . . . Can anyone name a better pair of tackles than Krejci of Creighton and Toar Turner of Tulsa? And how about Ned Swan of Drake at center? When he left the Creighton game with a fractured finger, it was the signal for the Bluejays to head goalward for the game's only touchdown.

The Valley's record against outside teams now stands at 10 victories, 1 tie, and 4 defeats . . . Warning signals are flying for Oklahoma A. & M. in 1941 . . . Jim Lookabaugh's freshman ranks are filled with big names from the Sooner State's prep teams . . . And how about those giant tackles Vee Green has coming up at Drake?

Dean Gauss Now Heads Tiger Sports Council

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP) — Dr. Christian Gauss, dean of the college and professor of modern languages at Princeton University, has been elected chairman of the university council on athletics, Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of the university, announces.

Dean Gauss succeeds Professor Burnham N. Dell, chairman of the council for the last five years and recently retired as director of athletics at Princeton. The new chairman came to Princeton in 1905 during the presidency of Woodrow Wilson. He has been dean of the college since 1925 and a member of the council on athletics since 1934.

Preserve Crew Racing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The Lincoln Park Boat Club has petitioned the Chicago park district to revise plans for the new Fullerton bridge over the lagoon in Lincoln Park to preserve that body of water for crew racing. Through the efforts of the Lincoln Club, crew racing at Fullerton Avenue has gained tremendous popularity among high schools in Chicago.

Along the Hockey Trail

Boucher to Manage And Coach Rangers

WINNIPEG, Oct. 20 (CP)—Appointment of Frank Boucher as assistant manager and coach of New York Rangers of the National Hockey League was announced by Manager Lester Patrick yesterday.

Boucher has been right-hand man to the Ranger chieftain since he retired from active play three years ago. Last year he handled the Rangers' amateur farm club, New York Rovers of the Eastern United States Amateur League, and the season before his coaching activities were divided between Rovers and Rangers.

He has had joint charge with Patrick of Rangers since their training camp opened here Oct. 12.

With appointment of an assistant coach and manager for his National League club, Patrick hopes to devote more attention to the executive duties of his extensive hockey organization.

The famous "Four R" chain includes Rangers, Rovers, Philadelphia Ramblers of the International-Amateur League and Edmonton Roamers, Western Canada junior champions. An amateur hockey school precedes training activities of the chain here each year.

Boucher, Patrick and Trainer Harry Westerby are the only survivors of the original New York Rangers, organized in 1926.

For 10 years the Ranger star pivoted between Bun and Bill Cook on one of the greatest forward lines in Major League history.

Promotion of the Ottawa-born veteran places him at the head of the list of ex-Patrickmen who have made good in the coaching ranks.

The Cook brothers, who shared Boucher's fame in early years of the Ranger Club, are in charge of International-American League clubs. Bill is with Cleveland Barons and Bun with Providence Reds.

Other coaches who absorbed the silver-haired mentor's teaching include two American Association masterminds—the great Ching Johnson of Minneapolis Millers and Butch Keeling, spending his first season with Kansas City Greyhounds.

Murray Murdoch, who gained hockey fame with 600 games in a Ranger uniform, as coach at Yale University and Danny Cox, another Ranger veteran, guides the Seattle club in the Pacific Coast Professional League.

Rangers Break Camp

WINNIPEG, Oct. 20 (CP)—New York Rangers of the National Hockey League closed training camp here yesterday and headed for Port Arthur to engage New York Americans in opening games of a pre-season exhibition series there today and Saturday.

Manager Lester Patrick announced two replacements needed to complete his Ranger lineup would be chosen after the sixth and final game.

Thirteen regulars who left Winnipeg last night were Davey Kerr, Muzz Patrick, Lynn Patrick, Art Coulter, Babe Pratt, Ott Heller, Clint Smith, Phil Watson, Dutch Hiller, Bryan Hextall, Mac Colville, Neil Colville, and Alex Shibicky.

Three main possibilities for the vacancies selected for the Lakehead games were Kilby Macdonald, Ottawa; Stan Smith, Coal Creek, B. C., and John Polich, college product from Los Angeles.

Two Released

DETROIT, Oct. 20 (AP)—Owner James Norris of the Detroit Red Wings yesterday handed outright releases to Marty Barry and Doug Young, two veterans of the National Hockey League wars.

Previously Young, who had been with the Wings for eight seasons, had been sold to Pittsburgh of the International American League, but yesterday the sale was canceled in order that the 31-year-old defenseman might attempt to make a deal for himself with a big league club. He had balked at joining Pittsburgh, contending that he felt he was capable of playing major league hockey.

For the same reason Barry was given an unconditional release. There have been reports that he will attempt to catch on with the Canadiens in Montreal, his home city. A star center in the league for a decade, Barry came to Detroit from the Boston Bruins in 1935 in exchange for Cooney Weiland.

"We want a young club and that is why Barry and Young are leaving," said Jack Adams, the Red Wings' manager.

One for the Book

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 20 (AP)—No punts, no penalties during a fooball game—there's one for the book.

You say it can't happen, but it did in Rhode Island yesterday where two private school middlers teams, Portsmouth Priory and Providence Country Day, were having their annual tussle. Priory won 19-7.

And, add to the record, the ball was lost on downs but once.

Priory came close to booting the ball during the closing moment of the game when they were on their one-yard line, fourth down. But the lightweights decide to run the ball—and made 10 yards on the play.

Ice Show at St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—According to Earl Reflow, the producer, the first ice show of the season will be presented at the Arena Nov. 16, 17, and 18, under the auspices of the St. Louis Skating Club. Approximately 200 skaters will take part, with Inger Krageland of Oslo, Norwegian feminine champion, and stars of the Sun Valley presentation at the New York World's Fair all headliners.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Jimmie Dykes, White Sox manager, denied rumors Al Simmons to be traded to Tigers or Red Sox.

Credit Smith, Osborne With Improved Ames Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—A large share of the improvement shown by the Iowa State Cyclones in recent games can be attributed to the improved play of Tom Smith and Merle Osborne.

Smith, a 190-pounder, hails from Boone, where he played fullback in high school. Last year when Coach Jim Yeager was short of guards he was moved into the line. Against Nebraska last year he continually broke through to throw the Huskers for losses. Against Nebraska Saturday he was in on almost every line play and continually piled up the Husker ball carriers.

Osborne got off to a slow start this year, but lived up to expectations with his play against Nebraska. He has been counted on by Cyclone coaches to be one of the big cogs in the offense, but didn't find himself until Saturday. Ossie is one of the heaviest men on the squad, and the heaviest back. Saturday his ball carrying and long-range punting won him a starting berth against Drake. Previous to Saturday he had been alternating with Bill Lechtenberg at fullback.

Remon Re-elected

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—President John Remon of Washington, D. C., and all other officers were re-elected yesterday at the annual convention of the American Power Boat Association.

The slate included Treasurer Stanley W. Ferguson of Boston.

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The Home Forum

The Scent of The Sagebrush

MY FAT, WESTERN pony ducked his head to grab a mouthful of the sagebrush which tufted the valley. He need not have been in such haste; I had no wish to prevent him. If he had only known how I rejoiced that his activities had ceased, beneath that strange western saddle! As no jerk on the reins pulled him away after this first bite, he took another, and another. I gave up trying to think of all the points in riding that the guide had been telling me should be done differently out here: my reins held high, my toes held down, such impossible ways of mounting and dismounting. I stopped worrying over my uncontrollable bounciness, when I was supposed to be "sitting" easily to the trot. Like the pony, I gave myself over to enjoying the vegetation. And the air was spicy with the warm sagebrush.

There were plenty of other wild flowers, I discovered, now that I had this respite to look for them. I peered over the pony's shoulder. For, here in Wyoming, one does have to look closely for them. They do not splash the mountainsides as the Alpine flowers do in France. Nevertheless, they are well worth the hunt. Sage, of course, is everywhere: the larger sort, with woody stems; and the soft "sweet sage," like apple-green plush to the hand—both of them with the same gentle fragrance.

I wondered why sage was not chosen for the State emblem instead of the Indian paintbrush. The straggly flower-stalk of the paintbrush, growing singly, has no striking beauty. It needs to be picked and arranged in great bunches. Most of the plants out here, I noticed, are small: the low-growing sand lily, which manages to bear both white and deep-pink blossoms on the same plant; the tiny, red dart of the shooting star; bistort, like a white bottle brush; forget-me-nots, which do better than the rest in laying down a colored carpet over the ground. I slid off my horse and picked another white flower, to identify later. Then I exclaimed: "Who can be cooking onions way out here?" After a sniff at my own fingers, I had no need to consult a Botany.

The plants find little encouragement in this sandy soil. And what lies beneath all this dryness? Near by was an unusual chance to see—a rock formation which geologists travel far to study. A landslide has opened up the strata of marble, sandstone, granite, and limestone; one of the four (I cannot remember which) is found nowhere else within a hundred miles. But, more curious still: the strata are standing on their heads; the one that should be down deepest is on top.

"In those days," someone commented, "it was not only broncos that did the bucking."

There are plenty of birds and small animals, too, in friendly proximity to the ranch. They are just enough different from those in the East to be interesting. At home I never saw a woodchuck perched on the roof-tree of a shed. But that was where the rock chuck, or whistling marmot, was sitting—the first one I ever met. I should not have looked his way at all, had it not been for his whistling: a single, loud note. I answered; and a second dark head popped up. The prairie hen is as big as a turkey; the crows are gray; and the lovely song of the meadow lark becomes a familiar sound. Smaller than the marmot was the little gopher, or "picket-pin," rearing himself erect as an interrogation point, to ask me who I was.

The sheep were playing a quiet game of "Follow the Leader" across the pastures. Their maneuvers reminded me of certain figures we used to execute to music, when we were children learning to ride; except that the sheep were moving much more deliberately, winding single file into a coil, and then unwinding, as we used to do in the center of the riding-ring, till finally we trotted back in an untangled row to our places along the wall. If I had never taken part in those drills, I should have imagined that the converging lines of sheep were mammoth strands of worsted, being coiled into a dun-colored doormat.

Next time my eastern horse begins to put on airs, he is going to hear from me the tale of the sort of life those contented western ponies lead. No pampering them with fly-spray, ear nets, bran-mashes, warm blankets, heated stables, as the seasons change. In summer, out West, they stand from dawn till dusk in the unshaded corral; or else, they are quite ready at a moment's notice for an all-day trip. In the evening they are turned out to graze, herded across the river, from the time they are a few weeks old, through the steel-gray water, straight from a glacier, and steely-cold. This is in summer—their luxurious season. The winter they spend out, unfed; for they learn to scrape through the snow on the lee of the hills for the frozen hay beneath.

We visitors at the ranch were eager to fit smoothly into our new surroundings. Trains or motors had brought us speeding from all directions across the endless fields, slatted with crops of corn or beans.

"Did you notice," someone asked, "that, as we passed, only one slat would open at a time? Just wide enough to see the brown stripe of earth, before it closed again. Like book-pages when they swish through our fingers."

But, whether we came from the east coast or the west, from north or south, it was not easy for us to shed our habits of mind: we had to look at the strange scene through the eyes we brought with us.

"I'm used to more trees," I confessed.

"That's mighty funny," my neighbor at table answered. "I feel shut in. I must say I miss the sunsets."

One shift we did make. We turned out the morning after arrival in flaming shirts, full-capacity gallon hats, dungarees, or entire outfits of "chammy"-skin, as fringed as Kit Carson's—whatever we had admired at some Wild West Show. We never felt right in them. Yet our guides, those big cowboys, looked superb. I remembered what I had heard about the sagebrush. Where it lifts its branches high, its roots have struck deep. These tall, young men belong in this outdoor life, and in the dress that goes with it. They are as deeply rooted as the sagebrush.

P. R.

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By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"BUCKS COUNTY BARN": *A Painting by Charles Sheeler*

CHARLES SHEELER is one of the most interesting painters in America today, and one of the most independent. Born in Philadelphia in 1883, he received his early schooling at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts as a student of William M. Chase. But like many another alert young American, Mr. Sheeler responded enthusiastically to the experiments of artists in Paris, the enterprise of Cézanne and Seurat, Braque and Picasso. He became absorbed in problems of abstraction, working simultaneously upon the technique of photography. Both pursuits were modern, but, according to certain schools of thought, mutually exclusive.

Mr. Sheeler has advanced far enough in his career to show how interests antithetical may bend to each other, with no weakening or compromise. He emerged from the esoteric world of abstraction about ten years ago to cultivate a style based frankly upon painstaking and precise naturalism. "Bucks County Barn" was painted in 1932, and it represents the style of Mr. Sheeler in its most recent phase.

Though the Sheeler canvases are definite and readable, they are not to be confused with photography, for while they may record what seems in the province of the camera, they say far more, and it is that margin of difference which is the salient feature of his pictures. He is interested, like the camera, in a translation of a chosen theme into variations of black and white along the scale of variable grays. He adheres to rules of perspective, to the rules which hold for literal recording of the visible world. But Mr. Sheeler goes beyond, taking liberties to which an artist is entitled. He suppresses material which is intrusive, heightens features which are significant. His pictures are not nebulous, they are decisive. His design is not based on areas of shadow and light vaguely shaped; on the contrary, he dwells upon the line boundaries, heightening specific shape contours. Like the abstract painters whom he did not abandon in fundamentals, he simplifies any given shape of a namable object so that it is portrayed in terms of geometric attributes—the triangle, the cylinder, the sphere.

In this barn we notice how the artist relishes the angles in the gables, the clear oblong shapes of walls, and the cylindrical silo. It is no mere coincidence that so many painters have turned to the countryside, no mere sentimentality. The cubes and cones and cylinders are there, out-of-doors in the open, in far more inspiring environment than the tedious studio arrangements which were portrayed with intellectual determination not very long ago.

Mr. Sheeler's pictures show calm and thought. They represent a species of twentieth-century classicism. They provide the corrective of the vague, visionary imagery of contemporary romanticists who do what they can to annihilate the balance and logic toward which Mr. Sheeler strives. His predisposition to draw patiently surface details, clapboards, bricks, leaves, to work toward refinement and minute perfection is a human inclination, as old as the arts. It is less common in the world of today in which haste and summariness are encouraged; but it is a temperamental preference which will not be denied.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Margot Asquith Describes Her Father

HE HAD BEEN and always will be happy, because my father's nature turned out no waste product: he had none of that useless stuff in him that lies in heaps near factories. He took his own happiness with him and was self-centered and self-sufficing: for a sociable being, the most self-sufficing I have ever known; I can think of no one of such vitality who was so independent of other people; he could golf alone, play billiards alone, walk alone, do everything alone; and yet he was dependent on both my mother and my stepmother and on all occasions loved simple playfellows. . . . Some one to carry his clubs, or to wander around the garden with, would make him perfectly happy. It was at these times, I think, that my father was at his sweetest. Calm as a sky after showers, he would discuss every topic with tenderness and interest and appeared to be unupsettable; he had eternal youth, and was unaffected by a financial world which had been spinning round him all day.

The striking thing about him was his freedom from suspicion. Thrown from his earliest days among common, shrewd men of singularly uninspiring ideals—most of them not only on the make but I might almost say on the pounce—he advanced on his own lines rapidly and courageously, not at all secretively—almost confidingly—yet he was rarely taken in.

He knew his fellow-creatures better in the East- than in the West-end of London and had talent for making men love him; he swept them along on the impulse of his own decided intentions. He was never too busy nor too prosperous to help the struggling and was shocked by meanness or sharp practice, however successful.

He was an artist with the gift of admiration. He had a good eye and could not buy an ugly or even moderately beautiful thing. No one enjoyed his own possessions more naïvely and enthusiastically than my father; he would often take a candle and walk round the pictures in his dressing-gown on his way to bed, loitering over them with tenderness—I might almost say emotion.

When I was alone with him, tucked up reading on a sofa, he would send me upstairs to look at the Sir Joshuas: Lady Gertrude Fitz-Patrick, Lady Crosbie, or Miss Ridge.

"She is quite beautiful tonight," he would say. "Just run up to the drawing-room, Margot, and have a look at her."—From an Autobiography by MARGOT ASQUITH. Copyright, 1922, by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.

Three Poplars

Three poplars stand
At the borderland:
Three candles tall
Near heaven's wall
Three candles alight
To guide the night
From autumn's gold
Into winter's cold!

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

"The doctrine of Christian Science"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE FRUITS OF Christian Science—fruits of health, peace, harmony, purity, and sufficiency for every legitimate need—are made manifest when this religion is rightly understood and applied. These results attest the accuracy of the statement made by Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 304): "This is the doctrine of Christian Science: that divine Love cannot be deprived of its manifestation, or object; that joy cannot be turned into sorrow, for sorrow is not the master of joy; that good can never produce evil; that matter can never produce mind nor life result in death."

Christian Science is demonstrable and logical; it is based on the oneness and allness of God, and the perfection of His creation. God is the only cause, and His work is necessarily characteristic of His nature. God is Love. Therefore His creation expresses loving-kindness, loveliness, beauty, and completeness. God is Mind. Thus, His creation is spiritual. All that He has made expresses spiritually harmonious activity. God is divine Principle. Therefore, in obedience to divine law, His works express order and grandeur.

We take heart in meeting and mastering untoward circumstances that occur in human experience, when we realize that since these things are not good they are no part of God's creation, and therefore are unreal. Evil is not real, because it has no true origin, and belief in its reality is destroyed by the understanding of the true nature of God and man.

When confronted with sickness, the Christian Scientist learns to be instant in his denial of any aggressive suggestion which would impress disease upon his thought. God does not make disease, and man in His image is incapable of experiencing sickness and suffering. Such conditions appear real to the frightened material senses, which base their conclusions on the belief that matter is living and intelligent. Disease is but a waking dream, with no more substance than the sleeping dream, and with no foundation in Truth. When we awake to the fact that man is pure and free, not subject to material so-called laws, we learn to rise above the false belief of intelligent matter, and prove, by manifesting renewed health and vigor, that God is present to heal and save mankind.

Matter has no power over God's man, who is under the eternal government of divine law. And the individual proves his God-given dominion over distressing human conditions as he consistently sees himself and his fellow men to be under the government of infinite Love. It is our daily and hourly privilege to know that God cares for all His children; that He supplies strength, wisdom, understanding, and vision, sufficient to surmount the difficulties inherent in human experience.

One may say: "I want to place myself under the government of divine Love, and I should do so, if I knew how; but I am filled with fear. Matter seems so real and substantial that I am afraid to let it go. Sin seems to be a part of me, and it persists in spite of my efforts to resist temptation. How shall I proceed to place myself under the government of Mind?"

One of the first things one learns, in his study of the Christian Science textbook, is that "desire is prayer" (*ibid.*, p. 1). The one who earnestly desires to conform to God's will is praying effectually, and nothing can prevent his spiritual development, with its subsequent progress in human affairs, if he is faithful.

God bestows all blessings upon His children; and as we humbly turn to Him for guidance, our desires become more spiritual. Thus we begin to discard material thoughts, and to lay hold on spiritual understanding. Denial of the evidence of the corporeal senses is an important step in the cultivation of spiritual sense, by which we recognize the true character of God and man.

The cure for sin is to forsake sin. In Isaiah we read (1:18), "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." Sin may seem to be deeply rooted in our consciousness, and its claims can never be safely ignored. Sin must be faced and denied room for growth in our thought. God, through spiritual understanding, gives us strength and courage to resist temptation and to persist in purification of thought until no evil tendency remains to find expression in wrongdoing. The fact is that the real man is sinless, pure, and free.

Sorrow arises from a mistaken belief that we have lost something dear to us, or from fear of impending loss. We can never lose good. Any seeming loss of good is a dream experience, unreal and untrue. Through persistent determination to understand and reflect God, we prove that there is no loss or separation in Truth.

Life, joy, and harmony belong to man now. Christian Scientists are rejoicing in adherence to a doctrine that enables them to prove this fact.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Domestic Scene In Siam

ABANG TOOK US to his house. It was a large courtyard really, with the family houses opening off it, and the whole scene was an advertisement of contentment. There was a droning here of gentle voices, of hand-looms, of chickens, and of ducks. Somewhere a woman was crooning a warm safe lullaby. Abang's sisters had flowers in their hair as they made skirts on their hand-looms. But they gossiped and laughed as much as they wove. A boy was mending a twig basket, and another was asleep on the floor beside him. A big white-faced gibbon got up from the shade and came over to hold Abang's hand and follow him about affectionately.

Over by the hearth Abang's grandfather was fashioning a rice-bowl out of a lump of silver with a little wooden hammer. He was a small proud figure as he came to greet us. "I am sorry my son is not here," he apologized sedately. "His guild is picking coconuts today . . . the village supply is low." . . .

Out behind the house Abang's mother and aunts were winnowing baskets of brown rice. They filled a clay crock and decided it was enough for the evening meal and tossed their baskets up on the storehouse veranda. It was all a scene of easy domesticity. Work did not intrude and was always secondary to the necessity of talking and laughing and singing.—From "The Menacing Sun," by MONA GARDNER. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

„Doktryna Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

OWOCE Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej: zdrowie, pokój, harmonia, czystość oraz wystarczalność wszystkiego, co jest niezbędne dla zaspokojenia każdej słusznej potrzeby, przejawiają się wówczas, gdy religia ta jest należycie zrozumiana i zastosowana. Wyniki zrozumienia i zastosowania świadczą o dokładności twierdzenia Mary Baker Eddy w podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma św.): „Doktryna Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej polega na tym, że Miłość boska nie może być pozbawiona swego ujawnienia lub objektu; że radość nie może być obrócona w smutek, bo smutek nie jest panem radości; że dobro nigdy nie może wytworzyć zła; że materia nigdy nie może wytworzyć umysłu i życie nie może kończyć się śmiercią" (str. 304).

Wiedza Chrześcijańska jest dowodna i logiczna; opiera się ona na jedyności i wszystkości Boga i doskonałości Jego stworzenia. Bóg jest jedyną przyczyną; skutkiem tego Jego dzieło nieuniknienie ma właściwości natury Boga. Bóg jest Miłością. Zatem stworzenie Boga wyraża czułą miłościwość, piękno i zupełność. Bóg jest Umysł. Zatem stworzenie Jego jest duchowe. Wszystko, co Bóg uczynił, wyraża duchową harmonijną aktywność. Bóg jest Zasadą boską. Zatem dzieło Jego posłuszne prawu boskiemu wyraża porządek i dostojność.

Kiedy zwalczając i opanowując przeciwności życia ludzkiego uświadamiamy sobie, że rzeczy te nie są dobre, przeto nie należą do stworzenia Bozego, gdyż nie są rzeczywiste, wtedy otucha wstępuje w nasze serca. Zło nie jest realne, bo nie ma ono rzeczywistego pochodzenia; wierzenie zaś w rzeczywistość zła unicestwia się przez zrozumienie istotnej natury Boga i człowieka.

Stawiając czoło chorobie uczeń Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej uczy się niezwłocznie i energicznie zaprzeczać wszelkiej agresywnej sugestii, która może narzucić jego myśli chorobę. Bóg nie stwarza choroby, i człowiek, podobieństwo Boga, nie może doznawać ani choroby, ani cierpienia. Podobne stany mają pozory rzeczywistości dla przerażonych materialnych zmysłów, wysnuwających swe wnioski opierające się na wierzeniu, że materia jest żywa i inteligentna. Choroba jest tylko snem, sennym marzeniem na jawie, nie mającym więcej substancji niż senne marzenie we śnie, bez żadnej podstawy w Prawdzie. Budzenie się ze snu jest uświadomieniem sobie faktu, że człowiek jest czysty i wolny i nie podlega rzekomym materialnym prawom; to uświadomienie uczy nas wznosić się ponad fałszywe wierzenie w inteligentną materię i przez wykazanie odnowionego zdrowia i energii dowodzić, że Bóg jest obecny, by uzdrawiać i zbawiać ludzkość.

Materia nie ma mocy nad Bożym człowiekiem rządzonym przez wiekuiste prawa boskie. Jednostka udowodnia swe dane jej od Boga władztwo nad niebezpiecznymi warunkami ludzkimi, gdy nieustannie widzi tak siebie jak i swych współbliźnich pod rządami Miłości nieskończonej. Naszym przywilejem jest codziennie i każdogodzinnie wiedzieć, że Bóg ma w Swej pieczy wszystkie Swe dzieci, że udziela im siły, mądrości, zrozumienia oraz widzenia prawdy, dostatecznego dla przezwyciężenia trudności właściwych życiu ludzkiemu.

Ktoś może powiedzieć: „Pragnąłbym podporządkować się rządom Miłości boskiej, gdybym wiedział, jak to uczynić; jednak jestem pełen lęku, materia bowiem wydaje mi się tak rzeczywistą i substancjalną, że boję się porzucić ją. Grzech wydaje mi się cząstką mojej istoty; trwa on wbrew moim wysiłkom przeciwstawiania się pokusie. Cóż tedy mam robić, aby podporządkować się rządom Umysłu?"

„Pragnienie—to modlitwa" (Science and Health, str. 1). Oto jedna z pierwszych rzeczy, którą poznaje studiujący podręcznik Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Modlitwa pragnącego wiernie dostosować się do woli Bożej jest skuteczna i nic nie może stanąć na przeszkodzie jego duchowemu rozwojowi, któremu towarzyszy postęp w ludzkich sprawach.

Bóg udziela Swoim dzieciom wszelkich błogosławieństw. Kiedy w pokorze zwracamy się do Niego, by nas prowadził, pragnienia nasze stają się bardziej duchowymi. Wtedy poczynamy odrzucać materialne myśli i wtedy przychodzi zrozumienie duchowe. Zaprzeczanie oczywistości cielesnych zmysłów jest doniosłym krokiem w kształceniu zmysłu duchowego, przez który rozpoznajemy prawdziwy charakter Boga i człowieka.

Aby uleczyć się z grzechu, trzeba się z nim rozstać. U Izajasza czytamy: „Przyjdzcież teraz, a rozpierajmy się z sobą, mówi Pan: Choćby były grzechy wasze jako szarłat, jako śnieg zbieleją; choćby były czerwone jako karmazyn, jako wełna białe będą" (1:18). Może wydawać się, że grzech głęboko zakorzenił się w naszej świadomości. Nie możemy ignorować roszczeń grzechu bez narażenia się na niebezpieczeństwo. Trzeba stanąć do walki z grzechem i nie dać mu krzewić się w naszej myśli. Przez duchowe zrozumienie otrzymujemy od Boga siłę i odwagę do stawiania oporu pokusie i do wytrwałego oczyszczania swej myśli dotąd, aż nie zostanie w niej żadnej skłonności, mogącej znaleźć wyraz w czynieniu zła. Faktem jest, że rzeczywisty człowiek jest bezgrzeszny, czysty i wolny.

Smutek powstaje z powodu mylnego wierzenia w utratę czegoś dla nas drogiego albo przed groźbą utraty. Tego, co dobre, nie możemy nigdy stracić. Wszelka pozorna utrata tego, co dobre, zawsze jest przeżyciem snu, nierzeczywistym i nieprawdziwym. Przez mocne postanowienie zrozumienia i odzwierciedlenia Boga możemy dawać dowody tego, że w Prawdzie nie ma utraty czyli rozłąki.

Już teraz życie, radość i harmonia należą do człowieka. Uczniowie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej radują się, że są zwolennikami doktryny, która uzdolnia ich do udowodnienia tego faktu.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1939

Old Buildings In Boston Get Faces Lifted

Porcelain plays growing part in refurbishing antiquated fronts and architects like it.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Greater Boston communities are having their "faces lifted." That is the term to be used at the annual convention of National Real Estate Boards in Los Angeles, referring to the restoration of building fronts as one possible way for cities to strike back at decentralization and appalling losses in property values.

"Change the surface, but not the interior" seems to be the spirit of a modern movement encouraged by the introduction of new materials that give a shining, colorful surface to what was formerly dull and repulsive exteriors. Look around at the face of your own city and see the amazing changes, the effects of flowing lines, brightness and glitter that have spread from the automobile to the building fronts.

Contributing largely to the transformation is porcelain enameled iron, porcelain enameling on sheet steel and cast iron, or porcelain metal. They are all pretty much the same thing, differing only slightly in the methods of processing. At any rate, this development has been a long time coming, some 10 years, and only in the last few years has it been applied to building construction.

Prettied Up the Kitchen

About a decade ago, manufacturers started using porcelain enameling for stoves, kitchen tables, cabinets and plumbing supplies. Then they advanced this product into the field of outdoor advertising. Now it is being called "architectural material" and gives construction engineers another weapon in their seemingly endless struggle to challenge "old man weather."

Porcelain enamel and other bright sheens of alloys on building fronts will not stain, rust, peel or crack under the penetrating rays of the sun or the combinations of wind, rain, hail or heat. Low upkeep, sanitation and improved lighting effects make these metals ideal for store fronts. If used in interiors such as laundries or chemical laboratories, they prove resistant to corrosive chemical fumes and alkalies. The metals are also easily cleaned of dirt and soot common to the cities.

Porcelain metals are said to be peculiarly adapted to decorative uses because of their contents. They consist of a glass coating, fused at terrifically high temperatures on an iron base strong enough to be shock resistant and possessed of considerable structural strength.

Liked by the Moderns

The base can be shaped into a variety of designs and the enamel coating has color potentialities heretofore denied to building fronts. The combination of color, structural strength and design is intriguing to all local architects with a flare for the "modern."

The architect can, and has, allowed his imagination to run rife into streamlined, colorful details. He uses black, white or any color of the rainbow, colors in high luster or dull finish. If he gets stuck in any problem, he can take it to the great research laboratories whose services reveal all the potentialities of the product. His handiwork is seen not only in store fronts but on escalator handrails, in decorative details of buildings and in guards around fireplaces at the Federal Old Harbor Village project in South Boston.

The three basic metals being used in the weather resistant alloys are copper, aluminum and steel. Copper, of course, belongs to history. It is used in sheet form on the roofs of old churches, Trinity for instance, and more recently applied to the walls of the waiting room of the Charles Street Elevated Station. Aluminum is now used extensively in kitchen equipment and steel with aluminum came into use some 60 years ago.

New Alloy Fills Bill

Metallurgists have now discovered that a mixture made up of chromium, nickel and steel, if melted, and then allowed to become solid, would not produce a mixture of original elements but would, in effect, become a brand new element with qualities they had been seeking for years. The spandrel panels on the Empire State Building and the needle on the Chrysler Building are made of this material.

But don't overlook the glass blocks that are appearing in Greater Boston buildings with more and more frequency. These are seen in combination with brick, metal, steel and stone. They are effective, spectacular and have a three-dimensional quality giving an impression of great depth to the naked eye, which seems to look down upon layer and layer of light. Because glass blocks transmit light, they have what the architect calls a "functional" quality, usable in factories, libraries, printing and publishing establishments and elsewhere that good lighting is required for careful work.

Putting on a New Front Does Wonders for Old Buildings

By a Staff Photographer; Johnson & Johnson, Pittsburgh

How Boston Buildings Primp Up

(1) French Steamship Line Office on Boylston Street, Boston, has its "face lifted." (2) Smart interiors created by use of glass blocks. (3) Glass block gives Liberty Mutual Insurance Building in Boston illuminating front. (4) New glass block introduced by Pittsburgh Glass Company contains interior fiber that diffuses light and reduces heat penetration of solar beams.

More Religious Training In the Home Is Advocated

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

More religious training in the home, and an attitude which honors God above the State, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall declared, at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, in the Hotel Statler, would help to build a much-needed sense of security for American youth.

Co-operation between home and school was urged by the Rev. John Nicol Mark of Arlington, American Legion Chaplain. And the same co-operation formed the theme of an afternoon address by Charles K. Cummings, Jr., Assistant Headmaster at the Cambridge School Kendall Green.

If teachers are to deal intelligently with their students, said Mr. Cummings, they should make contact with the persons who know most about those students—the parents. The dangers of obtaining only inferior instructors for the schools, in a "money society," were considerable, he implied.

"Scared Rabbits"

Referring to the dismissal from a local school of a teacher who recently took part, on the unpopular side, in a public demonstration, he said: "Teachers are scared rabbits as a group. Society is keeping them servile. They are not expected to have much thought about general questions, and the result is that as a group they have been insignificant."

Properly compensated instructors, who would make the best guides for children, during the five to six hours a day in which they taught them, Mr. Cummings pointed out, could be obtained, and the parents were the ones to make the selection, in their voting for school committee, for one thing.

Discussing surveys which indicated that 74 per cent of the children, in the schools where they were made, suffered from a sense of inferiority and insecurity, he urged the training of youth for jobs they could fit into, and the equipping of them with the ability to think straight and not form habits of jumping to conclusions or becoming dogmatic.

Radio education was discussed at both yesterday's and today's sessions. Responsibility for better bedtime stories was placed upon parents by Evan R. Collins, Assistant Dean of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, who recommended two remedies for the demand of children for programs distasteful to parents. One was to substitute some more attractive form of recreation or occupation between three in the afternoon and bedtime; the other to register an opinion with the commercial broadcasting station responsible.

Emotional Reaction

As far as emotional reaction went, Mr. Cummings reported, surveys had shown that the whack of a ball on a baseball bat sometimes had a more exciting influence than an explosion sound effect in a melodrama, and that the "bogey" programs were not such disturbing sources as they were elements of vacuity or banality. Unfortunately, he pointed out, while the broadcasting stations welcome public opinion, those who express themselves on a penny post card are usually those least able to judge. The persons entrusted by society with the responsibility of making judgments, he added, were loath to commit themselves, considered it unnecessary and, perhaps, a little unrefined, so that the total vote could by no means be called a representative one.

Speaking of today's trend toward education in radio, Miss Louise F. Ryerson, Administrative Assistant of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation (Station WRUL—formerly WIXAL) stated this afternoon that the larger networks, whose prime motive is commercial, are contributing educational programs as well as the independent stations. She outlined the history of WRUL, telling how Walter S. Lemmon, radio engineer and inventor, conceived the idea a number of years ago of having a few of the important international channels set aside for educational purpose and for the building of international goodwill. He pioneered in a project of research and development, built and maintained a station "dedicated to enlightenment," and offered cultural and educational programs on a non-commercial basis. The station is supported by contributions, some larger ones from philanthropic organizations, and large and small gifts from interested individuals.

This morning's panel symposium on parent education was led by Mrs. Mathew J. Mathews, while Mrs. Arthur B. Field conducted a round-table discussion of "Leadership." Hugh Nixon, Secretary of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation, spoke this afternoon on "Keeping Teachers Free." The convention adjourned following a report by Mrs. Albert G. Rivett, Chairman of the Findings Committee.

Radio Is Urged to Drop Listing of Racing Returns

(Continued from Page 1)

favor of the "bookies" and tracks, Mr. Hadley charged.

Virtually astronomical figures were quoted by Mr. Hadley to show the extent of private betting which the radio nurtures. The "book," or amount of betting through private channels was five times the "handle," or track turnover, in Massachusetts during 1938. The total betting "handle" in Massachusetts last year was $90,000,000. Of this the "bookies," an outside influence and rival to the tracks, took between $20,000,000 to $30,000,000. This figure, Mr. Hadley said was given him by a prominent racing official who was willing to talk on this score because he didn't like the "bookies" either. Nothing would be done, however, about the "bookies" by the track managements, Mr. Hadley said, because many of the latter had their favorites when they wanted to make a bigger betting "killing" than the track odds permitted.

Leads to Much Tragedy

Domestic quarrels leading to broken homes, mortgage cancellations, evictions, trust breaking and embezzlement dot the trail of racing gambling, Mr. Hadley said. Mr. Hadley is a professor of law at Northeastern University and junior partner in a Boston law firm so that his own legal experience has brought him into touch with the string of tragedies connected with it.

In Springfield, Mass., for instance, while the Agawam track was in business, apartment house owners told of wives confessing their inability to pay the rent because it had been spent on racing gambling, according to Mr. Hadley. These losses, of course, were the cause of domestic quarrels. Eventually the apartment house owners were forced to give notice during the racing season that any apartment holder whose rent was overdue more than five days was to be evicted, he said.

Gambling by women flourishes because of the radio, Mr. Hadley avers. Women get together in afternoon parties to listen to the preliminary bulletins over the air which provide them with all the information necessary for betting. Individually or jointly, they make their wagers by phone to some private "room" in the city. The radio returns are, of course, the fastest way to find out whether they have won or lost—usually it is the latter.

They Lost Their Home

The trail of trouble led to the courts where typical cases came to Mr. Hadley's notice; a man and wife who lost their home after jointly "plunging" with the "bookies"; a case in Middlesex Probate Court of a brother stealing property left in trust to his sister in order to pay his racing debts; a Nashua, N. H., bank official gambling $100,000 of the bank's funds through "bookies," and then sentenced to jail; a town officer of Salisbury, Mass., who lost $60,000 of the town's money through "bookies."

The irony of the Salisbury case, Mr. Hadley said, was the fact that the town received $2,600 as its share of the State funds distributed from the "profits" of licensed racing. The official, however, was bonded for only $20,000 while it is doubtful if the town ever will recover the balance of its funds.

Besides these municipal losses, it costs Massachusetts $600 a day to prosecute a case in the upper courts; while there is the expense to the State in case of conviction and jail sentence, said Mr. Hadley.

Bulk of Money Leaves State

Contrasted with the State's "take" from horse and dog racing — approximately $2,000,000— the portion bet through private channels virtually all leaves the State. Many of the private betting rooms—illegal in Massachusetts—are gangster-operated syndicates from New York and Chicago.

Mr. Hadley attacked the "cult of smartness" that has been built around racing by the radio. When a track owned by a number of movie and radio stars was opened on the Pacific Coast last year, the radio transmitted the opening ceremonies and one of the owners, a prominent radio star, was master of ceremonies.

Thereafter throughout the season there were constant references in the star's own program and by fellow comedians to the string of horses owned by this star or to the track in which he was a part owner. All subtle propaganda, Mr. Hadley maintained, to build up the idea in the public consciousness that racing was the "thing" socially.

Harvard Group Plans 10 Current Affairs Lectures

A series of 10 public lectures will be given this fall and winter by outstanding members of the faculty of the Harvard Law School on subjects "directed at significant present day tendencies, current problems, and other recent developments." Among the speakers will be Prof. Roscoe Pound (Nov. 1) and Dean James M. Landis (March 27). The lectures are to be given, ordinarily, on alternate Wednesdays at 8 o'clock in the courtroom of Langdell Hall.

Teachers Told To Obey Rule Of Neutrality

Teachers must maintain real neutrality in classroom discussion of international affairs, Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, declared today in an address before the Berkshire County Teachers Association at Pittsfield.

"Our schools have been and are the bulwark of our form of government," he continued. "The teacher today, then, in this changing era has a task of the utmost importance. For her there is a new challenge. It is her call to the colors.

"Teachers must help in three ways: First, in discussing international affairs we must maintain real neutrality. The function of education is to place beneath the headlines a background of knowledge which will check irrational prejudices and lead to wise decisions.

"Secondly, we must assist in the present crisis by having a clear and sympathetic understanding of the everyday problem of American youth. And here is a caution: in view of current excitement over foreign affairs, let us not be distracted from the vital and continuing problems relating to our youth.

"Finally, let us keep alive our spiritual resources. Never were they more needed. The finer things of life, sentimentally, are not decadent. In all the peoples of all the countries they are deeply, inevitably, there. They are only obscured, they are not lacking."

Massachusetts W. C. T. U. Headed by Lee Woman

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 20 (AP)—Mrs. Lila D. Warren of Lee, was elected President of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. yesterday at the annual State convention.

Other officers elected: Mrs. Mary L. Burns, Woburn, Vice-President-at-Large; Mrs. Grace M. Putnam, Boston, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Maude E. Fisk, Boston, Treasurer; Mrs. Minnie E. Graves, Lynn, Recording Secretary.

Lyman Says Movies Give Distorted Views of Prison

Prison pictures give the public the wrong idea about what goes on behind prison walls, Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, said today on his return from the sixty-ninth annual Congress of the American Prison Association in New York.

"I have never yet seen a prison picture, and I have seen a good many of them, that gives a true picture of life in prison," said Mr. Lyman. "They are over-melodramatized, using hysteria and the escape theme. If a true moving picture of prison life were filmed, it would be so dull nobody would go to see it!

"As a matter of fact, escapes are so rare that that problem is negligible. The real problem is what to do with the men while they are in prison."

Other Tasks

Mr. Lyman said that as important a job as any he has to perform, and one which has never hitherto been publicized, is seeing the families of the men who are in prison, comforting them, and sending word to their loved one that they have been in talking to him.

The public, Mr. Lyman believes, has the wrong idea about "coddling" prisoners.

"I heartily agree with a speech made at the Congress by Austin H. McCormack, President of the American Prison Association, to the effect that one of the main things regimenting against constructive prison treatment, looking to the successful rehabilitation of the individual, is lack of informed public opinion," the Commissioner declared.

As for "coddling," says Mr. Lyman—"It all depends on what you mean by 'coddling.'"

Sing Sing Not Softie

Sing Sing, probably the world's most publicized prison, is not the "softie" kind of place it has been pictured, Mr. Lyman pointed out.

"Not," he says, "that any falsified pictures have been drawn. The trouble seems to be in the popular conception. The public, helped on by Hollywood, is apt to let its imagination run away with it.

"Now supposing," he continued, "you are at the American Prison Association Congress in New York today, and you go down to inspect Sing Sing. You won't find it any bed of roses. Again it comes down to what you mean by 'coddling.' At Sing Sing, every hour of a man's time is planned out for him in advance as if he were a two-year-old child. You have to change your clothes at such-and-such a time. It destroys individual initiative and freedom completely.

"I could put you in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel today in the finest suite and have you live there with the finest meals for two weeks, but restrict your visitors to only one in the two weeks, for only one hour, and at the end of that two weeks' time you wouldn't want to stay in that place another minute, no matter how luxurious it might be!"

Rehabilitation Work

Rehabilitation work in prisons all comes down to the spirit of the institution, right down to each and every officer, Mr. Lyman believes.

"It must be thoroughly understood and followed by every officer that his job is primarily not just one to keep prisoners quiet and confined during their sentence, but to train those prisoners, right from the very day of their commitment, for the day when they'll be free."

Referring to a speech made (at the Congress) by James V. Bennet, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Mr. Lyman said that the rehabilitation work Mr. Bennett urged had already to some extent been started in Massachusetts.

"Although," Mr. Lyman admitted, "there is still plenty of room for progress in constructive prison treatment in Massachusetts."

Mr. Lyman had a word of praise for the Women's State Reformatory in Framingham, and for the ten-year-old State's Prison Colony at Norfolk.

"Mr. Bennett, I believe, was referring primarily to prisons in the Southern and Western States," Mr. Lyman said. "The idea in progressive states like Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, has grown away from confinement for punishment, to confinement for punishment for rehabilitation."

N. E. Earthquakes Laid to Glaciers

An explanation of past and future earthquakes in New England was given today by Dr. L. Don Leet, Harvard University seismologist, following yesterday's tremors and the answer is—the glacier.

During the last ice age, some 30,000 years ago, Eastern Canada and Northeastern United States were covered by a coat of ice a mile thick. This tremendous weight bowed the earth's crust downward. After the ice melted, explained Dr. Leet, the earth began a gradual return to its "normal position."

The result is, he continued, that "every so often something snaps in a big way, about 10 or 15 miles down, and sets up vibrations we call earthquakes."

Yesterday's quake Dr. Leet described as "major," one of the four heaviest in New England in 200 years. He asserted that major tremors were recorded in 1636, 1727 and 1755.

Gov. Aiken Lessens Notices to Public

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 20 (AP)—A system whereby "the overproduction of proclamations" will be controlled in Vermont has been proclaimed by Gov. George D. Aiken.

So irked has the Republican Chief Executive become at "propaganda artists, pressure groups, lobbyists, promotion managers, salaried job holders and aspirants," that he issued this declaration:

"Whereas requests have come to my office for designation of special days or weeks in such number that if only a small percentage were granted, the sublime would be completely buried by the ridiculous;

"And whereas it appears necessary that some method be devised to control the over production of proclamations;

"And whereas I do not believe issuance of these proclamations either interests or influences the general public;

"Now, therefore, I, George D. Aiken, Governor, do proclaim now and for the duration of my term of office that the executive office of the State of Vermont is not going to be used by propaganda artists, pressure groups, lobbyists, promotion managers, salaried job holders and aspirants, that I shall issue no proclamations except for those few occasions that are generally respected and observed by the people of Vermont as a whole."

B. U. Pays Its Way, Dr. Marsh Says

Boston University "paid its way" through the academic year 1938-39, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, its President, said in presenting the annual report at a joint meeting of the trustees, faculty and administrative officers held in the Charles Hayden Memorial Building last night. Although physical progress during the year was notable, he said, academic progress was even greater.

"Steadily through the depression years," Dr. Marsh declared, "we have been adding to the net assets of the University, until today they are 175 per cent over what they were 14 years ago"—the year for which the present President made his first report. "When an institution undertakes to carry on the multipotent and multifarious educational program that Boston University attempts with but little more than $2,000,000 for the annual current budget, genuine co-operation, rigorous economy and faithful administration of the budget become imperative."

E. Ray Speare, Treasurer of the University, reported that its net assets now amount to $8,212,315.44—an increase of $403,888.54 for the year. The total income was $2,078,748.72—a 4 per cent increase over the previous year. Tuition and student fees produced 80.1 per cent of the total income, 50.6 per cent of which was paid out in academic salaries.

The total 1938-39 student enrollment was reported to have been 13,496. Of this number 7,451 were men and 6,045 women.

For scholarships and student aid $35,786.51 was spent. From the National Youth Administration $66,325.20 was received and distributed to 672 students.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; slightly colder with lowest temperature near or slightly under 50 degrees tonight; moderate northwesterly winds becoming southeasterly during Saturday.

Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts: Fair and colder tonight, Saturday fair.

Vermont: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Saturday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds tonight shifting to moderate southeast on Saturday over north portion, and fresh west and northwest winds shifting to southeast and south on Saturday over south portion; weather fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	57	Minneapolis	54	50
Chicago	47	47	New Orleans	69	69
Denver	53	48	New York	55	54
Helena	48	47	Norfolk	60	58
Kansas City	64	53	Philadelphia	56	55
Los Angeles	58	57	St. Louis	52	51
Miami	76	75	S. Francisco	58	57
			Washington	52	51

A—7.30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 20.
B—Minimum, Oct. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:04 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Saturday, 5:42 a. m.; height, 8.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:27 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in First Congregational Church, Washington Street, Stoughton, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Copley—
"Night Must Fall," by Emlyn Williams. Presented by Alan Gray Holmer. 8:30. Matinee Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Time of Your Life," by William Saroyan. Featuring Eddie Dowling and Julie Haydon. First Theater Guild production for this season. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Nancy Drew," 2:05, 5:20, 8:25. Also "Our Leading Citizen," with Bob Burns, Susan Hayward and Charles Bickford. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Keith Memorial—
"Nurse Edith Cavell," starring Anna Neagle. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 9:50. "The Day the Bookies Wept," featuring Joe Penner and Betty Grable. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:25.

Radio—Page 14

Coolidge Corner—
"The Wizard of Oz." 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Coast Guard," with Randolph Scott. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Trans-Lux—
"All Quiet on the Western Front" 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Chicken Wagon Family," with Jane Withers and Leo Carrillo. 12:20, 2:30, 5:50, 9:15.

Metropolitan—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," with Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Nancy Drew and the Hidden Staircase." 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"Fools Who Made History," "Conquering the Colorado," Robert Benchley in "How to Eat," "The Evergreen Empire," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Rains Came," starring Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Modern: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Stop, Look and Love," with Jean Rogers. Scollay 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Fenway and Paramount—
John Garfield and Priscilla Lane in "Dust Be My Destiny." Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Zenobia," with Oliver Hardy and Jean Parker. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Repertory—
"The Young in Heart," with J. Gaynor and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also "Six Thousand Enemies," with Walter Pidgeon. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"Port of Shadows" (French), featuring Jean Gabin, Michel Simon and Michele Morgan. 1:25 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also Walt Disney Cartoon. 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.

Normandie—
"Dark Victory," with Bette Davis and George Brent. Also "Idiot's Delight," with Clark Gable.

Tremont—
"Having Wonderful Time," with Ginger Rogers. Also "Mannequin," featuring Spencer Tracy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Exeter—
"Beau Geste," with Gary Cooper, Ray Milland and Robert Preston. 1:45, 5:15, 8:50. Also "It's a Wonderful World," featuring Claudette Colbert. 3:40, 7:10.

University—
Hedy Lamarr in "Lady of the Tropics." 3, 6:15 9:25. Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto's Vacation." 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper and Ray Milland. 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "Way Down East," with Rochelle Hudson. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." Also "Charlie Chan in Reno." Daily, except Sundays. 2:30, and 7:45.

RKO-Boston—
"Code of the Streets," with Harry Carey. 11:15 a. m., 3:05, 6:55, 10:05. Stage: Jackie Heller, Marty May, Ross & Pierre, Variety Gambols and The Burns Bros. 1:15, 5:05, 9.

State and Orpheum—
"Dancing Co-Ed," with Lana Turner and Richard Carlson. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 3:15, 6:55, 10:30. Also "They Shall Have Music," starring Jascha Heifetz, Andrea Leeds and Joel McCrea. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 5:10, 8:45.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Chinese Pottery by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Gardner Museum—
Concert by Miriam Burroughs, violinist, and Mrs. Mary Tower, pianist. 2:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Church Services to Open Chelsea 200th Anniversary

Observance by church services Sunday will usher in Chelsea's bicentennial celebration, planned to extend through Saturday, Oct. 28. Staged by the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce, the program of civic celebration will pay tribute to the founders of the community and will tell the story of its municipal and industrial progress through 200 years.

The pageant, "Cavalcade of Chelsea," in which more than 2,000 school children and adults were to have taken part on the evenings of Oct. 22, 23, and 24, has been put over to next spring or summer because of the uncertainty of the weather, Hyman Kaplan, chairman of the celebration committee, announced today. In its place, on Monday and Tuesday, a Golden Jubilee will be celebrated at St. Rose's Church.

Responses for the civic banquet at which Mayor Edward J. Voke and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be present Wednesday night have increased to such a degree that the committee is considering transferring the dinner from the Williams School to the Armory.

Army, Navy, and Marine Corps will take part in the huge municipal and industrial parade Thursday at 7 p. m. On that day and on Friday and Saturday, interest will focus in exhibitions at St. Rose's School, the public library, American Legion headquarters, City Hall corridors, the Armory, which has been set aside for industrial and mercantile displays; the Y. M. C. A., and the parking space in front of City Hall, which will be used for an automobile show. An amusement center will be in operation on Armory Street.

Dramatics Course First at Williams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — Interest in the dramatic arts at Williams College has been greatly spurred by the new $300,000 Adams Memorial theater for which ground has been broken on the campus. For the first time, a course is being given on "The Arts of the Theatre," and the College dramatic society, Cap and Bells has announced plans for its most ambitious season. The opening production, "Our Town," by Thornton Wilder will be under the direction of Max H. Flowers, M. F. A., and tryouts for parts are now under way under the direction of Mr. Flowers and Allen Neal, of Quincy, Mass. head of Cap and Bells.

Under the direction of Mr. Flowers the new drama course will combine the theoretical side of stage history with frequent practical applications. In their first week the class staged the climactic scenes from each of the three "Electra" tragedies by Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, utilizing the Greek columns of Chapin Hall as a background.

Milton Postpones Plan For Two-Session Schools

Plans to inaugurate a double session, as a substitute for the single session in effect 43 years in Milton schools, has been postponed by the Milton School Committee following receipt of a petition signed by about 180 parents of children attending the Vose elementary school.

Action has been delayed until January pending an investigation of both systems by the Parent-Teacher Association and the school authorities.

Today on Short Waves

BERLIN—7:00 p. m.—Concert of Light Entertainment. DJD (11.77 meg.), 25.4 m.

BUDAPEST—7:00 p. m.—Military March. HAT4 (9.12 meg.), 32.8 m.

ROME—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Guest Night; Amy Bernardy, 2RO (11.81 meg.), 25.4 m.; IRF (9.83 meg.), 30.5 m.

LONDON—7:45 p. m.—Excerpts from Opera. GSF (15.14 meg.), 19.8 m.; GSD (11.75 meg.), 25.5 m.; GSB (9.51 meg.), 31.5 m.

MADRID—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ (9.86 meg.), 30.4 m.

TOKIO—8:30 p. m.—Jazz Songs. JZL (17.78 meg.), 16.8 m.

BERLIN—9:15 p. m.—Musical variety hour. DJD (11.77 meg.), 25.4 m.

PARIS—9:15 p. m.—Lyrics. TPB11 (11.88 meg.), 25.2 m.; TPA4 (11.71 meg.), 25.6 m.

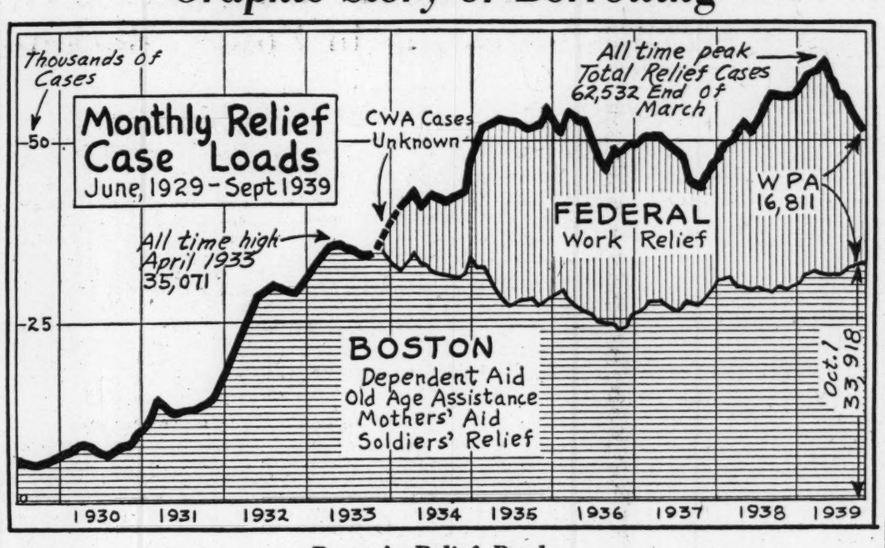
CARACAS—9:30 p. m.—Amateurs' program. YV5RC (5.9 meg.), 51.7 m.

GUATEMALA CITY—11:00 p. m.—On With the Dance. TGWA (9.68 meg.), 31.1 m.

LONDON—11:15 p. m.—"More Food for Thought," topical talk. GSD (11.75 meg.), 25.5 m.; GSC (9.58 meg.), 31.3m.; GSB (9.51 meg.), 31.5 m.

PARIS—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11 (11.88 meg.), 25.2 m.; TPA4 (11.71 meg.), 25.6 m.

Graphic Story of Borrowing



Boston's Relief Burden

The chart shows how the relief rolls have grown since 1929, and illustrates the fact that Federal relief activities have largely supplemented, not supplanted, local relief programs. The chart is in terms of cases on the relief lists. A similar chart in terms of the money spent, and its sources, would tell about the same story. The chart also illustrates that neither Federal nor local relief rolls show very much tendency toward permanent or drastic reduction.

PWA Activities Spelling End To Old Oaken Bucket

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Millions of residents of the United States have thrown away their oaken buckets and closed up their wells in the last six years. And its all due to the Progress Works Administration.

Statistics released by the PWA today show that 25,000,000 persons have benefited by its water supply construction program. All, of course, didn't previously depend upon wells and buckets, for a large part of the work was in improvement of existing water supply systems.

However, the PWA said, a breakdown of the 2,691 projects carried out during the six years at an estimated total cost of $380,795,162 included 799 new water systems, costing $41,055,149 or an average of $51,300.

Among the new water supplies were 700 systems provided in towns in populations ranging between 200 and 6,000 persons.

"At the same time," the PWA continued, "many of the large metropolitan centers, including Boston, New York, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago, Denver and San Francisco, installed needed improvements to their water systems to meet the increasing demands of their millions in population."

The number of projects, both new systems and improvements, as reported by the PWA included: Massachusetts, 65 projects, with an estimated total cost of $24,129,205; New Hampshire, 20 and $1,037,638; Rhode Island, 11 and $3,119,477; Vermont, 10 and $545,824.

Tramway Ready Again

FRANCONIA, N. H., Oct. 20 (AP)—Service on the Cannon Mountain aerial tramway, disabled since Sept. 28 when 25 persons were rescued after a mishap stalled two cars, will be resumed tomorrow, Managing Director Roland E. Peabody announced today. He said the service would be available daily until Oct. 29 and on Sundays and holidays until Dec. 16 when the regular winter schedule goes into effect.

Station WRUL
For Saturday, Oct. 21

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m. — Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

Boston's Heavy Relief Load Faces Addition of $1,300,000

Boston's furthest point of wandering from its time-honored pay-as-you-go plan of operations is expected to be reached next Monday by the City Council approving a pending loan order to borrow $1,300,000 for welfare purposes.

The new loan will swell to $21,275,000 the "emergency" debt outstanding as the result of borrowings for current expenses since 1932. Actually, the amount borrowed for welfare and relief during the seven-year period will reach approximately $42,000,000 but the outstanding debt has been reduced to $21,275,000 through annual retirement payments.

This debt has mounted steadily since 1933, until today it imposes a burden of about $25, plus interest, on every resident of Boston. Although Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has declared himself in favor of pay-as-you-go methods, events of the year 1939 show little progress toward placing relief on a cash basis.

Brings Total to $14,900,000

The loan order now pending will bring Boston's current expense or relief borrowing for 1939 to $4,900,000. Meanwhile, the city has taken only $1,787,000 from this year's revenues to pay principal and interest on the huge current expense debt.

Thus Boston is still adding to its burden of current expense debt—to the net extent during 1939 of more than $3,100,000. The more the city borrows in this category, the less it can afford to borrow for more productive investments such as new highways and equipment.

Such is the situation which has become worse rather than better since 1933.

The loan proposal now pending thus turns the spotlight on a very disturbing condition in city affairs. Some observers frankly look upon the situation with a mixture of foreboding and perplexity. Only the most drastic measures appear to present any solution whatever.

Must Reach a Limit

Boston cannot go on forever increasing its already crushing load of debt for current expense, these people insist. The practice of such borrowing, they point out, was begun as an emergency measure, mainly to meet relief needs. They ask if this "emergency" is permanent?

There is little consolation in welfare statistics. Today there are more cases in the relief categories administered by the city than at any time since April, 1934.

The total of cases in the four divisions of Dependent Aid, Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children and Soldiers Relief was 33,918 on Oct. 1 this year. This is only 1,053 under the all-time high reached in the depths of the depression in April, 1933, before the Federal Government stepped into the relief picture.

The cases on Dependent Aid, which is the backbone of Boston's relief program, have shown no substantial decline since the beginning of 1937. Recently they have increased somewhat while WPA has cut down its lists drastically. Opinions differ as to the relationship of these two trends.

Despite the obstacles, a new approach to relief should be made now, some quarters feel. Some urge drastic curtailing of city operating expense, even to the point of such mesaures as turning out every fourth street light.

The Research Bureau recommended in 1938 the following measures to help put Boston's relief administration on a sounder basis:

1. A complete pay-as-you-go basis.

2. A broad-gauged study of (a) local welfare administration, (b) the propriety of public information as to individual welfare allowances, and (c) exploration of opportunities for restoring recipients to private employment.

3. Maximum use of WPA for employable cases on city relief rolls.

Today, with the situation basically unchanged, the Research Bureau still insists these measures should be taken.

Dowd Facing Added Charges Of Corruption

Charges on which the Boston Bar Association is basing its ouster proceedings against John F. Dowd, Sheriff of Suffolk County, were broadened today. The Association placed on file with the Supreme Judicial Court information that it would present evidence of alleged corruption in the purchase of County materials and supplies by the Sheriff's office.

Already the Bar Association has announced it would present charges at the ouster hearing, set for Nov. 13 before the Supreme Court, that Sheriff Dowd had extorted money, with the aid of two conspirators, from County employees with the threat of dismissal from their jobs. (County jobs are not civil service.)

The more extensive charges which the Bar Association has now advised the Court it will present seem to be similar to the original charges, with the addition that alleged extortion by the Sheriff and some aides has been levied not only upon persons in fear of losing their jobs, but also upon individuals and concerns doing business with the County.

The announcement of additional charges against the Sheriff were made to the Supreme Court after a request made by Sheriff Dowd for details in connection with the formal removal proceedings to be opened against him next month.

It is expected, on the basis of the information now filed, that two aides will be named as accomplices to the extortion of gratuities from individuals and concerns doing business with the County. These will be in addition to William J. Armstrong, Chief Engineer at the Court House, and Charles A. Hussey, a political aide now employed by the City, who were named in the original charges by the Bar Association.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 308 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven—Week days, 8:45 a. m. WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays, Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU, 1210kc.
Portland—Week days 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Mondays to Fridays, 3:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m) 15.13mc (19.8m); Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.73mc (25.6m); Mondays to Fridays, 11 p. m., 11.73mc (25.6m) 15.13mc (19.8m), WRUL and WRUW (formerly WIXAL).
Boston — Week days, 1:00 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m. WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12 noon, WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1:30 p. m., Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Occasionally, no regular time assigned, WLNH 1310kc.
Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:30 a. m.; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington — Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m. WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston — Mondays to Fridays, 3:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m) 15.13mc (19.8m); Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.73mc (25.6m); Mondays to Fridays, 11 p. m., 11.73mc (25.6m) 15.13mc (19.8m), WRUL and KRUW (formerly W1XAL).

Missouri

Kansas City — Daily, 12:30 and 6 p. m., W9XA, 26.00mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 1 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon — Week days, 7:30 a m., HP5K, 6.005mc 49.1m.

'The Monitor Views the News'
For Saturday, Oct. 21

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatization	'Name It and It's Yours':	"Girl Alone": drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	Eddie Lee	children's quiz	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama: music	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliot, songs	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Bernard L. Sullivan
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Town Forests": talk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Fats Waller's Orchestra	"I Love a Mystery"	Political talk	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	questions; answers	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Order of Adventurers:	Lucille Manners, so-	"Quixie Doodle Con-	Leighton Gray's Orch.
8:15	"Dead End Kids";	true tall tales	prano; Frank Black's	test"; Col. Stoopnagle	Mayor Volk, Chelsea
8:30	Abbott and Costello; orch.; news	Carson Robinson and His Buckaroos	Orch.; Grantland Rice, football forecast	WOR Symphony Or.; N. Berezowsky, conductor	Leo Mack's Orchestra "Dukes of Rhythm"
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Plantation Party": vocalists; orchestra	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Raymond Gram Swing	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"First Nighter";	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	George Jessel Variety	Edwin C. Hill	"Pages From the Classi-
9:30	dramatization	George Harris' Orch.	Program; guests; orch.	Ernie Fio Rito's Orches-	cal Album"
9:45				tra; soloists	
10:00	"Grand Central	Herbert Hoover on "Em-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
10:15	Station"; drama	bargo Legislation"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	"Young Man With	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Business Frontiers"	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	a Band"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Johnny Davis' Orchestra	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Lang Thompson Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Sports; news	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lang Thompson Orch.	"Swinging Strings"
11:30	Weather; Ozzie Nel-	"Music You Want"	"Tristan and Isolde":	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:45	son's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Act I, San Francisco	Teddy Powell's Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	News Service	Joe Mitchell Chapple	"Five Star Salute"
8:15	Shopping talk	music; comedy	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30	"Jimmie and Dick"	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Dusty Rider and His
8:45	"Musical Clock"	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Silver Spurs"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	Eddie Lee	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	'Saturday Serenade'	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	'Saturday Serenade'	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Studio speaker	Morin Sisters, songs	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	"Bull Session"	"What Is It?"	"No School Today"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	National Hillbilly	Barry McKinley, songs.	"Bright Idea Club"	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Champions	"The Child Grows Up"	"Bright Idea Club"	dramatic series	"Shopping With You"
11:00	War news; Cincin-	4-H Club Program	Ross Trio	Studio Radio Club	Studio speaker
11:15	nati Conservatory	Network program	Ed. McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	of Music; A. von	Weather; music; talk	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	Kreisler, conduct'r	"Hits and Bits"	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	"About Us"	News; 'Noonday Review'	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15	News Service	Noonday Review; stocks	organ; violin	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	Man on the Farm	National Farm and	Massachusetts Federa-	Italian music program	Sports; weather
12:45	Man on the Farm	Home Hour: Sen. Ar-	tion of Women's Clubs.	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	N. E. Conservatory	thur Capper, Kansas;	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	of Music	Cong. H. Coffee, Neb.	Description of Army	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Enoch Light's Or.	News Service	Drill: Bill Slater	ball game	Short Story Club
1:45	Enoch Light's Or.	"Three Quarter Time"	Yale - Army football	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	Music; sports
2:00	"Football Parade"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	game	ball game	Rocky Mountain Rang'rs
2:15	B. C.-Temple foot-	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Yale - Army football	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:30	ball game	Tryons Band	game	ball game	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
2:45	B. C.-Temple foot-	Alabama-Tennessee foot-	Yale - Army football	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	News Service
3:00	ball game	ball game	game	ball game	Sport reports
3:15	B. C.-Temple foot-	Alabama-Tennessee foot-	Yale - Army football	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	Sport reports
3:30	ball game	ball game	game	ball game	Sport reports
3:45	B. C.-Temple foot-	Alabama-Tennessee foot-	Yale - Army football	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	Sport reports
4:00	ball game	ball game	game	ball game	Violin soloist
4:15	B. C.-Temple foot-	Alabama-Tennessee foot-	Yale-Army game	"Songs That Sweet-	Sport reports
4:30	ball game	ball game	Sonny James's Orch.	hearts Sing"	"Melody Mart"
4:45	B. C.-Temple game	Alabama-Tennessee foot-	Sonny James's Orch.	Sport comment	"Melody Mart"
5:00	Tennessee - Alabama	ball game	Reggie Childs' Orchestra	Sport comment	Sport reports
5:15	footbal game	Ala.-Tenn. game	News from Europe	Football comment	Sport reports
5:30	Eddie Duchin's Or-	Benny Carter's Orch.	Del Courtney's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	chestra	Benny Carter's Orch.	Del Courtney's Orch.	Sport program	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines"	News; music; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	"Hits and Encores"	News; sports	"Football Roundup"	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Music; war news	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	Football results	Political talk
7:00	People's Platform:	"Message of Israel"	"People's Quiz"	Sport reports	Jack Melvin's Orch.
7:15	informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"People's Quiz"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Art for Your Sake";	"Curtain Calls"	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	view"	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Curtain Calls"	Kerry Dances
8:00	"Gang Busters";	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Twentieth Century Se-	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15	dramatic sketch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	renade"	Mayor Volk ,Chelsea
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	"Brent House"; dra-	"Stop Me If You've	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	chestra; war news	matic series	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	Texas Ramblers
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	"Hall of Fun" variety	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	vocalist; quintet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	program	"Sons of the Pioneers"	cal Album"
9:30	al. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Maple City	"Death Valley Days";	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Four; comedy; orch.	dramatization	Symphonic Strings	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	"Tropical Serenade"	News Service
10:15	Musicale	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	vocalist	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	conductor	Arch Oboler's Plays:	"Music by Moonlight"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	"The Perfect Party"	"Music by Moonlight"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	European news	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	L. Noble's Orch.	conductor	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:30	Tommy Reynold's	News; sports; weather	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:45	Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orch.	News Service

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By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Another one of those "little" (meaning precious) shops out in Brookline that we've been telling you about is Ann Barron's. We were reminded of it recently when we were admiring a couple of interesting dresses on mannequins (not real) in the window of a new Boston shoe salon, and we saw a card down below them which stated that said frocks were from her shop.

One of them was a semi-dressy black vlevet number whose only bit of trimming was in the way of tiny collar and cuffs all made out of nothing less than little seed pearls, sewn on in row after row. Very rich looking. And her shop out there at 1388 Beacon Street, which isn't far from Coolidge Corner, always has several such dresses; the kind you'll never see anywhere else. Her new tweed suits are something else, too . . . for, with her, tweeds are tweeds, and they must be the real thing. Consequently you get the real weave, and the real combination of colors that real tweed-minded people know are correct.

Mittens Are Stylish For All Occasions

Now that summer nights seem to have left us for good, your fashionable daughter will begin insisting on wearing mittens again. Gloves have nothing whatsoever to do with this fashion quirk . . . these are mitts, with but a thumb and lots of all-in-one space for fingers. And regardless of how chiffony her frock may be, on go the big mitts! They may be made of angora or a fur. If it's fur (white bunny) she wants, then Jordan Marsh will take care of her desires for $1.95 . . . and need we say that they're as cute as a bunny's ear?

A trip up to Miss Lowe's Town Curiosity Shop, right there along by Nisley's, at 145 Tremont Street, (third floor; swift elevator service), is always an education as far as new and ever so tricky items are concerned. Our last visit introduced us to the handiest apron we've ever seen . . . one that has absolutely no strings to bother with, and no opening to put your head through, either. It's all because there's a long piece of resilient wire that runs along the top of the apron, and holds everything in place around your waist. It's an apron that comes up a bit above the waist (as far as we're concerned there's no sense to an apron that doesn't!) so you get extra dish-washing protection. But the fact that you can slip the apron on and off in an extra quick fashion is what intrigues us. Haven't you often heard the doorbell, and found yourself wishing it didn't take so long to get out of that apron of yours, what with its strings and over-the-head harness? Then this is your answer . . . for less than a dollar. In various colors; floral patterns, and rubber lined.

Marabou Jackets Are Cheaper Now

P. S. Prices on those fluffy marabou jackets are way down this year . . . in comparison with last season's prices. We saw one in all blue at Jays for something over sixteen. With three-quarter length sleeves. You can use it for either evening wear, or as a luxurious bed jacket! Slattery's Men's Shop, (just inside the door; so it's no trouble to reach), has so many specials that it's well to look in on them every time you're in the store. If you're interested in saving papa some money, it is!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

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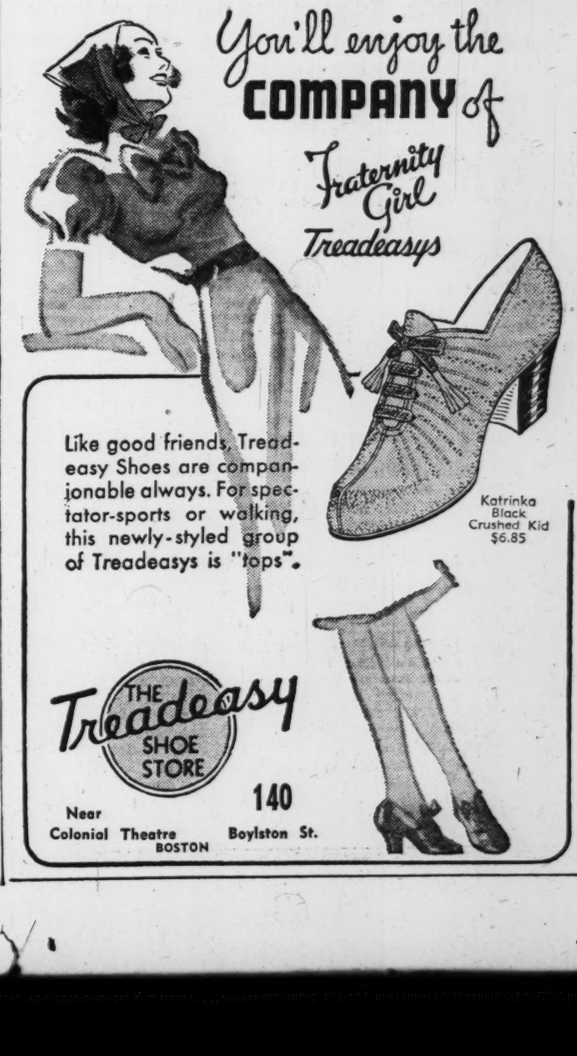
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Question Put To Court On Harbor Fund

The State Supreme Judicial Court was today asked by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Executive Council to unravel a legal tangle in legislation authorizing a $10,000,000 Boston Harbor pollution elimination program.

The tangle has held up preliminary work on the prgoram since the 1939 Legislature prorogued last August.

Under the order adopted by the Council today, the Supreme Court has been asked to determine whether the Legislature, in passing this bill, intended that the work of drawing up plans, and specifications and making borings should be done by a special five-member commission, or by the Metropolitan District Commission.

Furthermore, the Court has been requested to determine whether the work of making plans, specifications and borings may be started without receipt of Federal funds.

Under the law, as established, one section provides that before applying for the 45 per cent grant from the Federal Government for doing the construction work, the plans, specifications and borings must be completed. In another section, however, the expenditure of $400,000 for the plans and specifications work is made contingent upon receipt of Federal funds. This latter provision was included among several last-minute changes in the bill made by Fernald Hutchins, Senate Counsel.

Areas Designated For Landing Fields

Crocker Snow, State Director of Aviation, today announced that the State Public Works Commission at the suggestion of the Aviation Commission had voted to establish as airports the surfaces of all great ponds and tidal waters within their jurisdiction. Under this ruling operators of planes are given blanket authority to make landings.

Director Snow said this was in pursuance of the policy of the Commission to encourage as well as regulate aviation.

He filed with the Secretary of State rules for intra-State operation of aircraft under which Federal regulations governing inter-State flying were to apply.

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'The Spirit of '76' in a 600-Pound Cake

Miss Helen Beling, sculptress, pictured at Franklin Institute Museum, Philadelphia, as she completed her relief. This is one of hundreds of prize-winning sculptures in the fifteenth annual competition for small sculptures in white soap, which are now on exhibition at the Museum.

Federal Food Stamp Plan Under Study for Providence

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 20—Possibility that Providence might be the first City in New England to try the Federal Government's relief food stamp plan was seen this week when James S. Allen, assistant to the President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, arrived here for a series of conferences with Mayor John F. Collins.

The food stamp plan, inaugurated in Rochester, N. Y., last spring, has been tried out since in several western cities. The Government agency reports marked success. Mayor Collins was interested in the plan when it first was announced. Several times during the summer he asked the FSCC if Providence could be added to the list of Cities in which the program is being worked out.

Taking part in the discussions with the Mayor and Mr. Allen are representatives of retail business interests and officials of the City and State Governments whose work deals with unemployment relief.

* * *

How Plan Works

The food stamp plan was devised to accomplish two purposes: reduce the stocks of surplus foods on American farms and improve the diets of needy families in the Cities.

Under the plan, persons on relief rolls are entitled to purchase orange stamps at face value, to an amount limited by the amount of relief they are receiving. Usually for each two orange stamps purchased, the purchaser receives one blue stamp free. The orange stamps may be used to buy any commodities in the grocery stores co-operating with the plan. The blue stamps may be used to purchase only surplus commodities, so marked in the co-operating stores.

From time to time the Government agency revises its list of surplus foods, adding new items to the list of withdrawing them as conditions warrant. At it is now working in Rochester, the following commodities are on the surplus list: Eggs, butter, rice, corn meal, dried prunes, dried beans, cabbage, tomatoes, peaches, pears, peas, onions and flour. Earlier in the year citrus fruits also were listed. The assumption is that the same list of foods will be labelled surplus in Providence if the plan is put into operation here.

Rochester is wholeheartedly in favor of the system after trying it for several months. Relief workers are pleased because their food budgets are stretched. Storekeepers are pleased because the plan has made increased sales. Other lines of industry also are enthusiastic because they have felt the improved general business that has resulted.

* * *

New Prison Plan

Rhode Island's State prison has adopted a new system better to fit prisoners for jobs in civil life. A five-member classification board, called a "human relations clinic," has been established. Its purpose is to study abilities of the men and assign them to jobs to which they are best suited.

Deputy Warden Charles Blais is chairman. Others on the board are Warden C. J. Ferling, Dr. Charles H. Gannon, resident physician; Dr. Bernard O. Wise, State psychiatrist; and Albert E. Wing, supervisor of vocational guidance at the prison.

Yale Students Relieved Of Age-Assistance Tax

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20 (AP)—The City's old-age assistance bureau made known today the abandoning of attempts to collect a $3 annual tax from about 3,000 Yale students living outside New Haven. The policy was discarded this month after being in force for two years.

Mayor John W. Murphy said that the cost of enrolling the students was too far out of proportion to the revenue gained to continue the practice as a large percentage produced affidavits showing that they had paid a similar tax at home.

Plans Radiocast

Nickolas Muray

Otto L. Wiese

Mr. Wiese, Managing Editor of McCall's Magazine, arrived in Boston today to aid in arranging the premiere in Boston of the "Youth Questions the Headlines" radio program series—to be heard next Monday at 9:30 p. m. on the National Broadcasting Company's Blue Network, including WBZ locally.

Thirty young men and women of Boston will participate in the program, expressing their views on American participation in war.

In successive programs similar groups in different cities will discuss various subjects in the news.

Sprague Urges Embargo Action To Favor Allies

In the opinion of Prof. Oliver M. W. Sprague of Harvard, in an address on the business situation before the brokers division of the Boston Real Estate Exchange at the University Club last night, the United States should take whatever action on the arms embargo that will aid England and France.

"If those countries are not able to pull their chestnuts and our chestnuts out of the fire after two or three years of war," Dr. Sprague said, "it's a fair chance that we will enter the war the same way as we did in 1917 to save our own skin."

Dr. Sprague, who is professor of banking and finance at Harvard University and a former adviser to the Bank of England and to the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, was convinced that the United States didn't enter the last World War to protect the interests of the house of Morgan. "We entered then," said he, "simply because we feared a German victory would bring permanent conscription upon us."

In the event that the United States should enter the European war Dr. Sprague expressed the hope that this country would adopt England's newly enacted war tax program, which he said is skillfully designed to prevent inflation by paying the cost of the war out of direct taxation and by curtailing the ability of civilians to purchase products in competition with the Government.

Dr. Sprague was of the opinion that any prolonged war boom in this country will be prevented, in the immediate future, at least, because of Britain's fiscal policy plus its program of contracting for supplies a year ahead at current prices within the Empire as much as possible. He gave as another reason Britain's inability to float loans in the United States because of the Johnson act.

Speaking of this country's sharp upward swing in business which was generally anticipated as long ago as last winter, Dr. Sprague believed that it may be accelerated somewhat by the war, but not to any spectacular extent.

"Moreover," he continued, "the situation from a labor point of view is different than it was 25 years ago. There is a tendency now for union wages to move up more speedily on upward prices. In the business community there is far more feeling now for moderate prices than existed in the past."

Higher Federal income taxes are anticipated by Dr. Sprague. "It would be better to start with a tax on certain luxuries such as cigarettes or with a turnover tax on retail sales rather than with a direct sales tax," he declared.

Maine Voters Polled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 20—A poll of Maine voters to determine their views on neutrality legislation is being made throughout the State at the suggestion of Representative Ralph O. Brewster.

Aides of Representative Brewster in Washington said he wanted to "satisfy himself" on the position of Maine residents in regard to the embargo.

The questions he asked in the poll were:

"Do you believe the embargo should be retained with all other sales on the cash-and-carry basis?

"Do you believe the embargo should be retained with all sales on a cash-and-carry basis?

"Do you believe it is the chief problem to keep the United States out of war except in defense of the Americas and that Congress should take whatever course seems best calculated to bring this about?"

First Venison of the Season Appearing in Boston Markets

Weekly Food Shopping Report

While prices of some food items are tending higher, the thrifty housewife who visits the market places of Greater Boston today, finds a wide variety of eatables at prices that are in line with specific budgets. Prices cover a wide range on the same items in the different stores, however, which adds to the lure and zest of shopping.

Colorful displays at the food stores today disclose the scope of fall harvests, and arrival of venison and wild game. Old standbys, too, are available, and some of them at attractively low prices. Legs of lamb are available at 23 cents a pound in chain stores and range up to 30 cents for small-sized, selected legs in the Faneuil Hall district. Beef is fairly stable in price with some merchants shaving off a bit from the usual figure, to induce extra business.

Face of the rump, heavy steer beef, is quoted at 29 cents in chain stores where it is also possible to find heavy steer rib roast at 25 cents.

Pork Prices

Pork loins for roast range as a rule from 25 to 27 cents a pound, the outside being for New England dressed. Occasionally a store will feature pork roasts and name a price under 25 cents, but as a rule, the price trend on pork is higher today than it was a week ago.

Poultry continues a good buy and native turkeys continue to be an attraction, as for the past few weeks, at prices ranging from 29 to 35 cents a pound, the higher figure for strictly fresh, near-by, choice birds. Fresh northern turkeys of 8 to 12 pounds average weight are available at 29 cents in chain stores. Fowl is 21 cents a pound in the chain stores and ranges up to 30 cents a pound. Chickens range from 25 to 35 cents a pound. Mallard ducks are quoted in the Faneuil Hall area, $3.25 a pair. Partridge is $2.15 to $2.25, and pheasants $3.50 to $4.50.

First venison of the season is offered in the Faneuil Hall markets at 75 to 90 cents a pound for roasts, $1 a pound for steaks, 75 cents a pound for chops, and 40 cents for fore quarters.

Vegetables Abundant

Vegetables are in abundance and in wide variety. Squash is plentiful, and from 3 to 5 cents a pound for Hubbard and several other varieties. Florida chayotes are 10 cents each for the small sized. California asparagus is offered from 90 cents to $1 a bunch. The bunches are large and the stalks medium in size.

Green beans and peas are somewhat higher at 15 cents and 20 cents a pound, respectively. Wax beans are 18 cents, carrots 8 cents a bunch and beets 5 cents. But chain stores quote lower prices, such as green beans at two pounds for 13 cents, beets or carrots two bunches for nine cents, native spinach three pounds for 10 cents and native cabbage four pounds for 10 cents.

White potatoes range from 40 to 45 cents a peck in the Faneuil Hall sector. Sweet potatoes are quoted as low as 10 pounds for 19 cents in chain stores. Onions range from five to eight cents a pound. Cauliflower are 25 to 40 cents a head, depending on size.

First new season Florida oranges are on the market at 25 to 35 cents a dozen. Imported black grapes are quoted at $1.50 a pound, Bartlett pears 50 cents a dozen. Apples are plentiful, apparently, and are offered around five cents a pound as a rule. Buyers find worms and scab in many apples where sufficient spraying was not given orchards at the proper time.

U. S. Seeks Return Of Three Buildings

Returning from an inspection tour of the city institutions at Long Island today, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced that the U. S. War Department has requested the return of three former barracks which were leased to the city several years ago and since have been remodeled to serve as a hospital and sleeping quarters for patients.

The Mayor said he planned to ask the City law department to try to persuade the War Department to allow the City to keep the hospital for a time and the other two buildings if possible. There are now 1,450 patients occupying the buildings. The Mayor said that if a delay were not granted a serious condition might be provoked by transfer of the patients.

Saltonstall Fills Two Commissions

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall last night made six appointments to the special recess commissions established to study the possibility of liberalizing old-age assistance laws and reducing the number of State Teachers Colleges.

To the Old-Age Assistance Commission he named James Jackson, former State Treasurer; Richard V. Conant, former State Commissioner of Public Welfare whom former Gov. James M. Curley failed to appoint, and Mrs. Mabel C. Batchelder of Worcester, former Republican National Committeewoman.

To the State Teachers Colleges Commission he appointed Albert C. White, Jr., Chairman of the Springfield Taxpayers Association; Orin S. Kenney of Beverly, an accountant and a prominent figure in Young Republican organizations, and Mrs. Katherine Parker of Lancaster, former Republican member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

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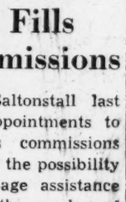

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BOSTON Edison COMPANY

Heifetz Heard From the Screen—Radio Prospects for the Week End

'They Shall Have Music' With the Violinist to Aid

"They Shall Have Music" is a fittingly descriptive title for the film which brings Jascha Heifetz and his violin to the screen at the State and Orpheum. "They," meaning the audience, do have music; and they have it in abundance, played by a virtuoso. Not only is it agreeable to hear, but it is fascinating to watch. With the aid of skillful photography, movie audiences now have the opportunity to look over the shoulder of the musician and watch his fingers on the strings or the sweep of his bow. There is the gracefulness of motion in his playing as well as the beauty of sound.

Mr. Heifetz makes no pretensions to being an actor. There is no reason why he should. He lets his music speak for him. But the little that is required of him in the way of plot, he does quietly and simply.

As was the case with the film in which Paderewski appeared a couple of seasons ago, the story is too obviously manufactured to be of any importance. In this instance, it is concerned with a music settlement in financial difficulties, the problem boy who was aided by music to find a niche for himself, and the manner in which the violinist (Mr. Heifetz) eventually came to the rescue of the institution.

The youngsters in the cast are capable juveniles. They include such a likable youth as Gene Reynolds with a friendly dog at his heels. The boy feels his interest in music sufficient to draw him away from paths of delinquency. There is Terry Kilburn with a cheerful smile, though his behavior is anything but praiseworthy. There are such elders as Joel McCrea, Andrea Leeds, and Walter Brennan. And there is the Peter Meremblum California Junior Orchestra to add their own music to that by Mr. Heifetz.

The Heifetz program, according to information furnished by the studio, includes the Saint-Saëns "Rondo Capriccioso," the Dinicu-Heifetz "Hora Staccato," and Ponce-Heifetz "Estrellita," Tchaikovsky's "Melodie," and the last movement of Mendelssohn's Concerto, played by the violinist with the children's orchestra. The youngsters, according to the same source, contribute Verdi's "Caro Nome," sung by a little girl, Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony," something from Rossini's "Barber of Seville," Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik by some of the children, Chopin's "Minuet Waltz" by a small girl, and Bellini's "Casta Diva" sung by another child.

"They Shall Have Music," in brief, is more a concert than a film. It is an unusual experience for the screen but a pleasant one.

The second film on the program is "Dancing Co-ed" with Artie Shaw and his band, and a cast that includes Lana Turner, Richard Carlson, Ann Rutherford, Thurston Hall, Lee Bowman, and Leon Errol.

E. F. M.

'Dust Be My Destiny'

There is effective contrast now at the Fenway and Paramount Theaters between the social implications of "Dust Be My Destiny" and the amusing co-operative efforts of a half dozen long noted comedians—and an elephant—in "Zenobia."

The first picture brings John Garfield in another "underdog against society" role—in flight, with his young wife (played by Priscilla Lane) because of suspicion of a crime he did not commit. Eventually she risks bringing about his arrest so that a trial may prove his innocence — and that they may "find their place in the world."

The crux of the well played story seems to be the defense attorney's question—"Is this boy to be judged for what he has actually done—or for what he is—a nobody?"

There is a courtroom scene in "Zenobia" too, but in this case the Southern country doctor, played by Oliver Hardy, has to be cross-examined through an open window because of the elephant's insistence on accompanying him. The slightly inconvenient attachment developed because the doctor once untied a knot in her tail.

Although Hal Roach has assembled several old favorites of comedy in this picture, including Mr. Hardy, Stepin Fetchit, Harry Langdon, Billie Burke, and Alice Brady, romance is provided, too, in the Old South setting by James Ellison and Jean Parker, and there is a touch of patriotism when a little Negro boy recites the Declaration of Independence. D. M.

Symphony Programs

The third pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, in Symphony Hall, will be given on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Oct. 27 and 28.

"Tapiola," the tone poem by Sibelius, will open the program. Two pieces by Rimsky-Korsakov, his setting of the revolutionary song "Dubinushka," and the entr'acte, "The Battle of Kerjenetz," from the opera, "The Invisible City of Kitej", will be played; likewise the Third Symphony of Roy Harris. The latter had its first performance last spring at the Symphony concerts, and was also played at the second of the special concerts of American music before the present season began. The closing number will be the First Symphony of Schumann in B-flat, known as the "Spring" Symphony.

* * *

For the opening on Oct. 30 and 31 the series of six Monday evening and six Tuesday afternoon concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in Symphony Hall, Dr. Koussevitzky will conduct the Suite for String Orchestra in E major, by Arthur Foote; Debussy's "The Sea", three symphonic sketches; and Beethoven's Third Symphony, the "Eroica."

Photo by Tom Fizdale

Teddy Bergman

Character actor becomes announcer on "Quixie Doodle" show tonight.

'Hollywood Cavalcade'

Hollywood and, currently, the Metropolitan Theater indulge in a backward glance to "the good old days" with the 20th-Century-Fox "Hollywood Cavalcade," starring Alice Faye and Don Ameche. For the sake of any callow young cynics in the audience who may be demanding, "What was so good about them?" we hasten to reply: "Plenty!" There were the Keystone Cops, the custard pies, the sea-sprayed rocks on which Mack Sennett's young ladies disported. There were Buster Keaton, Chester Conklin, Ben Turpin, and a bagful of others.

They were just about as subtle as a policeman's boot, these rough-and-tumble terrors of the truncheon. But if you think that the "whoosh" of a custard pie, the trick Ford, and the business of falling in and out of mud puddles has lost its power to tickle the rib, then be assured that present audiences are reserving their heartiest yowls of delight for the sequences of "Hollywood Cavalcade" which revive the old tricks.

The surrounding story is somewhat less successful, since it lacks the emotional power, the script, or the performances of, say, "A Star Is Born." Don Ameche, as the combination of several director-types is at his best in the early scenes in which he portrays the shoestring dynamo, Michael Linnett Connors.

Connors begins to go down hill when the movie star he has developed from a young Broadway actress marries her leading man. And the story goes down hill too. You see, Michael was in love with Molly Adair (Miss Faye) all the time, but didn't know it. So Nicky Hayden (Alan Curtis), the leading man, is unnecessarily killed in an automobile accident in order that Michael and Molly and their kindly producer, Dave Spingold (J. Edward Bromberg) can make a comeback together in the talking pictures.

"Hollywood Cavalcade" is decidedly worth seeing. Miss Faye, though not improved by Technicolor, shows herself a doughty lass when it comes to taking pastry in the face or dunking herself in mud puddles. And she plays Molly with a pleasant sincerity. Mr. Bromberg's producer, benign and long-suffering, has been visualized with malice toward none of Hollywood's bigwigs.

"Nancy Drew and the Hidden Staircase"—the Metropolitan's second feature this week—carries on this amateur schoolgirl detective series with as much comedy and slightly more thrills than usual. The not-too-quick-witted police officers are again led on the right track by Bonita Granville—still unwillingly assisted by Frankie Thomas, who now has an iceman's job for his summer vacation.

An underground passage between two old houses is the focal point of the story—which is unpretentious, but effectively entertaining.

On Broadway Stages

New York

Edith Van Cleve, who for several seasons has been production assistant to George Abbott, will have the role of a theatrical agent in "Ring Two," by Gladys Hurlbut, which Mr. Abbott will direct and present as his third production of the season. The other two are "See My Lawyer," entrenched at the Biltmore Theater, and "Too Many Girls," the new musical at the Imperial.

"Ring Two" will open in New York on Wednesday, Nov. 22, after a preliminary week at the Maryland Theater, Baltimore, beginning Nov. 13. Miss Van Cleve has appeared in several other Abbott productions. Others in the cast of "Ring Two" include Betty Field (now at the Paramount in "What a Life!"), just back from Hollywood, Gene Tierney, and June Walker, who will play the leading role.

* * *

To Discontinue Revivals

When "They Knew What They Wanted," by Sidney Howard, completes a three-week run at the Empire Theater, on Saturday evening, Leonard Sillman will discontinue his series of revivals at least temporarily. Mr. Sillman is still working on plans for reviving "The Front Page," but will not do it unless he gets just the casting he wants. That may not be until after the first of the year.

* * *

"Life With Father"

"Life With Father," which has been dramatized by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse from the writings of the late Clarence Day, will go on view at the Empire Theater on the evening of Nov. 8. Presented by Oscar Serlin, the comedy is being staged by Bretaigne Windust, with scenery and costumes by Stewart Chaney.

"Life With Father" is set against the Victorian background of New York in the 1880's in a brownstone mansion on Madison Avenue. The play is said to provide one of the rare instances in which an actual family that pursued no extraordinary career in art or politics has been re-created on the stage. Mr. Lindsay enacts the tempestuous role of the elder Day, Dorothy Stickney (Mrs. Lindsay) will play Mrs. Day, and the four sons will be portrayed by John Drew Devereaux, Richard Simon, Larry Robinson, and Richard Roe. Others in the cast include Theresa Wright, Ruth Hammond, Richard Sterling, A. H. Van Buren, John C. King, Dorothy Bernard and Katharine Bard.

* * *

For 'Du Barry' Cast

Manart Kippen is a last-minute addition to the cast of B. C. De Sylva's "DuBarry Was a Lady," the Cole Porter musical scheduled for a New Haven preview on Nov. 9, preparatory to its early December opening in New York. . . . The correct spelling of Paul Osborn's new play is "Morning's at Seven," opening at the Longacre on Nov. 24. . . . Russell Hardie will play the first officer, and Joseph Macaulay the captain, in "Sea Dogs," by Wilson Starbuck, to open on Nov. 6, at Maxine Elliott's Theater. It is an all-male cast. . . .

* * *

Kern Show for Washington

The Boston engagement of "Very Warm for May," the Oscar Hammerstein-Jerome Kern musical, is off, it was learned today. The "intimate play with music" opens on Friday at the Playhouse, Wilmington, Delaware, and goes thence to Washington. It was to have played two weeks in Boston at the Colonial, prior to a New York opening on Nov. 13, at a New York theater, still to be announced. Hiram Sherman plays the role of a summer theater director and others in the cast include Jack Whiting, Donald Brian, Gracie McDonald, Eve Arden, and Frances Mercer. There is no chorus.

* * *

Players and Plays

Robert Porterfield, manager of the Barter Theater, Abingdon, Va., goes into "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," next Monday, playing the town bully. . . . "The Man Who Came to Dinner" is being acclaimed in the press and at the box office as a hit. . . . William Nichols, Virginia Campbell, John Philliber, and Robert Robson have been added to the cast of "Pastoral." . . . Herbert Rudley, now of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," will have the leading role in Sidney Kingsley's "The Outward Room."

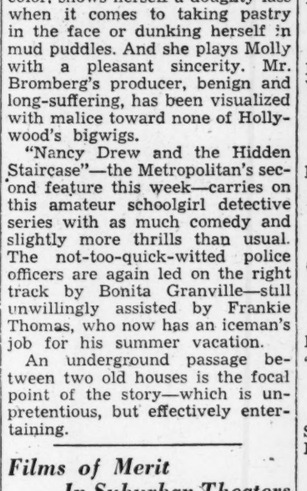
Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

Goodbye Mr. Chips—Watertown Square (Watertown) and Teele Square (Somerville).

The Wizard of Oz—Egyptian (Brighton) starting tomorrow; Jamaica (Jamaica Plain), Coolidge Corner (Brookline) and New Melrose (Melrose).

Bachelor Mother — Braintree (Braintree Center) and Criterion (Roxbury Crossing).

Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever —Orpheum (Malden) and Fellsway (Medford).



Margaret Speaks

Soloist with the Monday evening concert hour on NBC

'The Aldrich Family' Ready for Its Tuesday Evening Broadcast

Left to right: Ann Lincoln (Henry's sister Mary); Katherine Raht (Mrs. Aldrich); Charles Powers (George Bigelow); Ezra Stone (Henry); and House Jamison (Mr. Aldrich).

Variety Show, Forum Among Air Programs

Several premieres and the resumption of familiar programs mark week-end radio entertainment. Among the noteworthy new shows are "The Pursuit of Happiness," a variety program to emphasize the brighter side of the American scene, and "Youth Questions the Headlines," a forum conducted by a magazine to try to discover what young people are thinking.

* * *

Tonight

Col. Lemuel Q. Stoopnagle, expert in the field of catch-as-catch-can humor, brings his "Quixie Doodle" contest on the air. Mutual through WAAB, 8, an impromptu program of humor in which the radio audience is invited to participate with "gag" telegrams or telephone calls. Sample Quixie Doodle—"How could 16 people get under an umbrella and not get wet?" Answer, "It wasn't raining."

A surprise change of pace will offer Teddy Wilson, jazz pianist, in Bach's Concerto for Two Harpsichords in C Minor, with Yella Pessl, in "Young Man With a Band," featuring Mr. Wilson's band, CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Opera lovers and late listeners (the terms are synonymous) may catch the first act already in progress, of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," with the Metropolitan's Wagnerian singers, Kirsten Flagstad and Lauritz Melchior, from the San Francisco Opera, NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:30.

* * *

Saturday

Premieres:

Wayne King and his orchestra, after year's absence, offering usual "sweet" style; Buddy Clark, vocalist, CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Raymond Scott of the "wacky" song titles and six-man "quintet," introduces his new orchestra in "Concerts in Rhythm," offering his own specialties, "Girl With the Light Blue Hair" and "Huckleberry Duck"; Judith Arlen, vocalist, CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

New season:

"Gang Busters" drama, offering story of downfall of Boston bandits who robbed theater box offices, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Serious music:

Beethoven's Concerto No. 3, in C Minor, with Severin Eisenberger, piano soloist, and Brahms' "Neue Liebeslieder" (New Songs of Love), by Madrigal Singers, and two pianos, in Cincinnati Conservatory of Music concert, CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Alfred Wallenstein's "Symphonic Strings" now heard MBS to WAAB, 9:30.

Arturo Toscanini programs Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony; Brahms' Double Concerto for Violin and Cello; Swiss-dwelling American composer George Templeton Strong's "Die Nacht" Suite; Prelude to Act III of "Die Meistersinger" (in honor of the late Lawrence Gilman, critic); Prelude to Act 1 of "Die Meistersinger," in NBC Symphony Concert, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Art:

Leonardo da Vinci, genius of the Italian Renaissance, topic of "Art for Your Sake," NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

* * *

Sunday

Premieres:

Edward Vito, harpist of NBC Symphony, in weekly recital series, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1:15.

"The Pursuit of Happiness," variety program, written by Norman Corwin with Burgess Meredith as master of ceremonies; also Raymond Massey in train platform speech from "Abe Lincoln in Illinois"; Eddie Green, Negro comedian, as "Christopher Columbus"; Ray Middleton and Virginia Verrill, soloists; Mark Warnow's Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 (approximately).

Forums, Features:

Ted Malone's "Pilgrimage of Poetry" leads to little room where Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star Spangled Banner," in Frederick, Md., NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1.

"Economic War" discussed by the University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Senator Gerald P. Nye, N. D. opposing repeal of arms embargo, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 6:30.

"War Profits" discussed by Senator Josh Lee, Oklahoma, and Senator Styles Bridges, N. H., in American Forum of the Air; also panel talks by four well-known speakers, MBS-WAAB, 8.

Serious music:

Rachmaninoff festival continues in Music Hall concerts with Second Concerto Henrietta Schumann, piano soloist; first movement of Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, Weber's Overture to "Der Freischutz," by orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Frank Black's transcription of Tchaikovsky's Variations on an Original Theme, a Bach Choral Prelude and Richard Trunk's "Eine Kleine Serenade," NBC string Symphony, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2.

All-Wagner program by Philharmonic-Symphony, in tribute to Lawrence Gilman, program annotator—"Tannhäuser" Overture; "Good Friday Music" from "Parsifal"; four excerpts from "Die Meistersinger"; three excerpts from "Götterdämmerung," with Helen Traubel, soprano, John Barbirolli, conductor, CBS-WEEI, 3.

James Melton, tenor, sings arias from "Mignon" and "The Bohemian Girl," Schubert's "Serenade" and "Impatience," Buzzi-Peccia's "Lolita," Sunday Evening Hour, CBS-WEEI, 9.

* * *

Monday

Forums, features:

"Youth Questions the Headlines," sponsored jointly by McCall's and the NBC, seeks adult youth's opinion of current American problems; informal forums from groups of young people in Boston and Cincinnati, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Drama:

"Invitation to Happiness" is vehicle with Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll in Cecil B. DeMille's Theater period, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Popular music:

Andre Kostelantez's Orchestra plays new Jerome Kern music from "Very Warm for May," in "Tune Up Time," CBS-WEEI, 8.

The Week-End Dialer

Print Show At Museum By Parisians

In the Print Department of the Museum of Fine Arts there have been placed on exhibition several lithographs in color—an anonymous loan. Of particular interest are two groups, Interiors by Edouard Vuillard, and a Streets of Paris series by Pierre Bonnard. Both artists are French contemporary Impressionists, better known for paintings in oil.

These small descriptive pictures of French life have a special quality of sensibility which increases our admiration for modern French painting. There is a tenderness and intimacy, a thoughtfulness and savor which explains perhaps the affection which many people harbor for Paris. It is not Paris of the Rue de Rivoli, the grandiose or luxurious Paris, but rather the city as one discovers it through extended, quiet exploration though narrow streets, along the quai, in a little patisserie; or perhaps in the shelter of private homes of people of moderate means.

Vuillard and Bonnard are both painters who have experienced a great revelation of color, who have broadened its resources and put pigment to work in farther reaching connotation than perhaps it has ever encompassed in the history of art. We pause at a print and feel surprised at the significance of a stretch of lemon yellow, at the mysterious implication of a slate blue, or the joyous evocation of some mottled pinks.

The subject matter is worth noting. It is the average person, in the average environment. Under the hand of the versatile draughtsman, hideous wallpapers are converted into something pleasing, pots and pans, checker boards, building facades, vehicles, umbrellas, a multiplicity of objects drift together into handsome patterns. The artist sometimes scrambles the material willfully, sometimes simplifies it in stylish silhouettes. He never loses awareness of his responsibility to well co-ordinated design, to tasteful arrangement, while he is still faithful to characteristic outlines, to typical postures or mannerisms. Here is French life, recorded with the enthusiasm and detail of the Japanese genre print makers who may have inspired the Frenchmen.

The lithograph was a comparatively new medium and it lent itself to impressionistic color, and to the newly acquired taste for experimental and accidental textures. Such lithographs served a practical purpose, as illustrations and broadsides. Sometimes cogent traits of style are discovered in these informal and unpretentious mediums which are somehow lost in the formalities of oil and water color. D. A.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

It Takes Many Threads to Weave the Tapestry of Home

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

We Inherit an Attic—And Adventures Begin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We had removed our first picture, "The Hanging of the Crane," giving it a place in our bedroom. It was just one of many changes and removals that occurred with the realization that our home had reached middle age when the two older children left home. However, the added dignity was admittedly accompanied by a feeling of emptiness. There was something missing, but not for long.

* * *

At this crucial moment we inherited an entire attic from the old homestead, the accumulation of "leftovers" of several generations. When the van load of strange and sundry articles arrived at the door, our hearts sank. How could our simple house furnished with modern things ever assimilate this undigested variety of things in all stages of disrepair and decrepitude.

There was room in the attic, cellar, and garage, and there the things were temporarily stored. Then began a period of gradual selection. One at a time we took our treasures and worked and pondered over them. When we were through there was no sense of being crowded, but a vast sense of enrichment beyond our highest hopes.

* * *

First we took what we thought was an old walnut drop-leaf table which had been used in the kitchen and suffered from contact with hot kettles, probably during the jelly-making seasons of some ancestor. Before that, without doubt, it had been an honored dining-room table, prior to the "new extension table." This we treated to paint remover, sandpaper rubdowns, boiled linseed oil, and pumice stone, repeated several times at intervals, then wax and large amounts of "elbow grease."

What came out from this arduous but rewarding process was a lovely dark red, velvety smooth mahogany table which now graces the living room. All summer a rose bowl filled with roses has stood upon it, as though the bushes wished to reward our labors and put a crowning touch upon our work, by blooming every day. We know now what is meant by "patine" for we have seen it reappear after being lost for ages.

Next we took an old and somewhat rickety Sheraton bookcase and treated it also to paint remover, which took off a hideous cherry-colored stain and revealed a beautiful satin mahogany veneer. So exquisitely were the parts of this treasure fitted together that when our restoring was finished we ran our hands over it just enjoying the feeling of it. In it we put some rare old books that had been in it years ago and really "belonged." What a joy to see them there and think we had given them back their home.

* * *

On a restored marble top table of attractive design we place the old gold and brown family Bible. This we felt was the center of our home that had always before been missing.

There was a large conch shell, whose former purpose we never should have known had not the moving man told us as he removed it from the van, "I worked on a farm when I was a little fellow and they called us in to dinner with a shell like that." Our youngest being in the high school band and an expert on the trumpet raised the shell to his lips. The resulting sound resembled a ferry boat lost in a fog. It was easy to believe that hired hands might come running with all haste if they heard that summons from the old farmhouse, as Samantha blew it from the kitchen door.

Several walnut chairs were brought to light from under a sickly outer covering of bluish white paint. They fitted in with our own chairs without any clash when, in their natural integrity, minus the paint, they found their proper niches.

A collection of old canes carried by the "gentlemen" of the family in ages past have afforded much amusement and interest to our visitors. In fact, not a day passes but some one of us goes to our fascinating "grab bag" and reveals a new object of interest.

* * *

It takes many threads to weave a tapestry called "Home," and this particular design of ours has taken on such a new depth and delicacy from the old gold and silver of the past that we feel linked with the past in ways we never imagined possible. We have had many periods of homemaking, some delightfully transient, on-the-wing homes, and some merely on paper and in our dreams, but as it seems to us now that this union of old and new, produced by hard work and meditation, is the best of all we have known.

J. L. S.

Adventures in Homemaking

A Friday Column

British Housewives Take Their Place on the Home Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

British housewives, ununiformed and largely unnoticed, are yet important war units, on the Home Front.

For instance, it is largely owing to British housewives that darkness reigns supreme and complete over the country between sunset and dawn. The darkening of windows has been no small problem. In a house of size it is no small task, either, since every loophole has to be watched and there is lowering of blinds, and drawing of curtains, and fixing of cardboard and black paper with drawingpins. It all takes time.

British housewives have not grumbled about it. They have not remarked that it is a tiresome parade, leading to a night of semi-darkness within and of utter blackness without in which, should they venture into the streets, they must move cautiously, keeping clear of the scattered traffic which gropes rather than sees its way.

Instead, the Stars

Instead they have remarked upon the stars—so many of them, so near, so monstrously bright. Venus and red Mars almost indiscreet between the roofs and chimneys. Townswomen could not see the stars, they remember, when the streets were dazzling with traffic signs and shop lights.

By day, British housewives play their part. They spend time and labor in protecting their windows from air-raid attack plastering them with strips of sticky paper in order to minimize glass splinters. They conduct their shopping under difficulties. Stores are partially darkened by piles of sandbags, and gas masks, in unyielding little cardboard boxes, slung uncomfortably over shoulders, collide with shopping baskets.

Shopping Slogans

Housewives are, as a matter of fact, putting a good deal of energy into the invention of carriers for their gas masks, to supersede the cardboard boxes. Stores are helping them. Displayed between the sandbags are neat little inventions—waterproof, most of them, and many in white "to avoid collisions at night." Stores, too, are alert in other helpful directions. "No tonic like a new suit," one claims on a large show card, "so why not avoid depression?" "Buy that hat!" suggests another, "and do down the Hitler dumps." British housewives, thus encouraged, take heart.

During the day, too, there are sandbags to be filled. Housewives lend a hand here, filling, and shaking, and stitching with energy. They make supplies for their own use, hunting out old garments when bags are scarce, filling them with odd scuttlefuls of soil transported from their back gardens.

They do a job of painting. A whitened curb is a godsend at night. The number of a house, white upon the pavement, prevents visits from mistaken homegoers which are funny at first, but afterwards lose a little in humor. They are beginning to feel, quite definitely, units on the Home Front.

A Gigantic Task

There is, however, one phase of this Home Front business that is undoubtedly unsettled, and that appears likely to remain unsettled for some time unless handled with almost super-human skill.

Out of London have been transported more than a million people—children mostly, with mothers and babies, sick people, and blind people. The women of a Home Front which extends over a wide area have absorbed this vast exodus into their households, and the task has been gigantic beyond knowing.

Children from the slums have been dumped upon country families—children who are not only hungry, but dirty. And slum mothers, hating the silence of the country, homesick for towns from which their men are already gone, or where they still maintain themselves, somehow or other, in deserted homes. The women of the scattered Home Front are having to deal with all this.

So far, food ration cards have not yet been distributed, gas supplies are not yet curtailed, nor are supplies of electricity, but they will be. British housewives know this, and they take the knowledge cheerfully. Upon the Home Front, they say, depends the morale of the entire nation. They are determined to keep this morale steady through whatever lies ahead.

Phyllis M. Lovell

The Grand Duchess Marie

Those who have read her "The Education of a Princess" and later writings will be glad to see this recent photograph. As you know, she has made a place for herself in the United States in the field of fashion. Today and tomorrow she is showing at the Blum Store in Philadelphia models from the recent Paris openings which she has chosen as particularly suited to American women. The Grand Duchess's career continues to be colorful and interesting. In recent years she has taken up photography seriously, and her photographs frequently appear in magazines and the Sunday supplements. She does most of the important illustrations for the French Line, too.

Pumpkin Coach For a Halloween Centerpiece

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An attractive Halloween centerpiece can be arranged with either a round pumpkin or a long banana squash. Fill the "chariot" as the pumpkin really is, with rich brown dates, first lining the scooped out vegetable with transparent paper. Next cut out a pair of witches, about six inches long, from stiff black paper. Place the pair up on the front and top of the coach. A piece of the squash cut away for the dates, can be fastened with fine wire to make a back to the driver's seat. The two paper witches can then be folded, like paper dolls, and seated. To pull the coach, a pair of black toy cats with orange and black ribbons as reins can be arranged. The ribbons tie around the cats necks and go back to the witches seated above on the pumpkin. To make a long centerpiece, the cats may be arranged one in front of the other, but for a small table, they could be yoked with ribbon yarn, or raffia. Witch dolls could be substituted for the paper ones, rubber mice (from a dime store) for the cats, and instead of dates, autumn fruits, gourds, orange and black candies, or favors could be used to fill the pumpkin coach.

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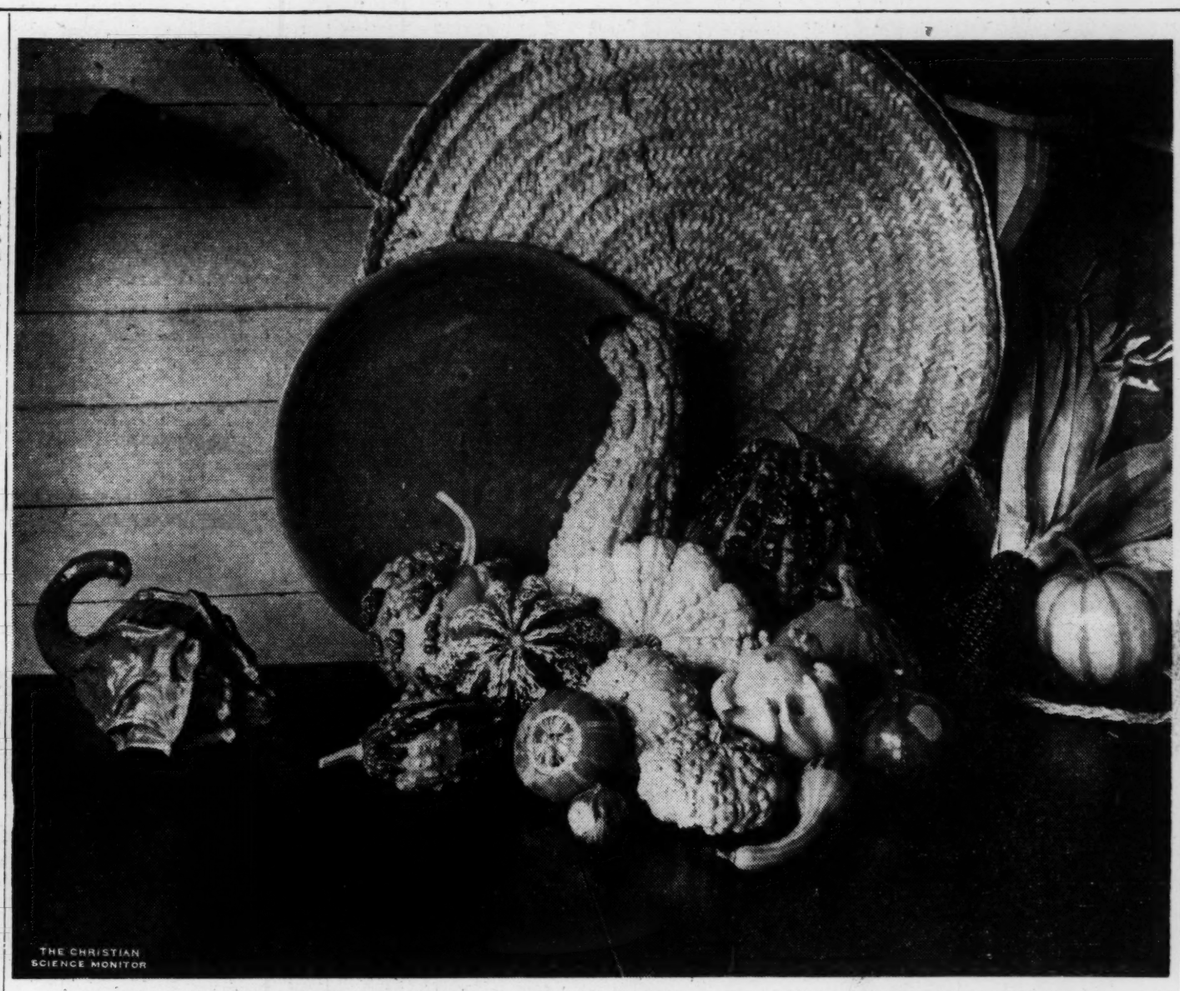
The ALICE BRADLEY MENU-COOK-BOOK
With menus, market orders and recipes for every meal for three months. The menus sparkle with variety.



Quaint and Beautiful Are the Gourds We Use as Centerpieces and in Bright Pendant Strings

Now in the shops and newly harvested from home gardens are the decorative gourds in all their fantastic shapes and bright stripes and mottled designs. A plain wooden chopping bowl heaped with them is one of the loveliest of sights. Pewter takes them well. If you have a richly colored string of them, hang it at the side of the fireplace to catch the firelight and add interest to the hearth. In pioneer days the homemaker used certain shapes for ladles, hollowed out, and many a pioneer baby used one for a rattle. Today, as of yore, some shapes are made into wren houses that prove acceptable to feathered tenants. Those who grow gourds find the process fascinating, and enjoy the sight of the decorative vine as well as of the quaint, colorful fruit.

For the Kitchen Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Would you toss up a salad? "Mary Hunt's Salad Bowl" (M. Barrows and Company, 286 Fifth Ave., New York. $1) will tell you how. All kinds of fresh ideas for delicious salads are here; but the thing that may enhance the book for you particularly is the fact that suggested menus for luncheons, salad plates, dinners both formal and informal of vegetable plates, buffet suppers, and relishes are included.

How Deep Should Bulbs Be Planted?

GARDENING

How deep should fall bulbs be planted? In general, about four times the diameter of the bulb. The beginner should not understand by this rule that precision measurement is required, and an inch more or less in planting a Darwin tulip bulb may mean the success or failure of the flower.

* * *

Nature is seldom meticulous in such matters. At the same time the planter would do well to see that his bulbs are planted approximately at the recommended depth. Tulips, for example, if planted much deeper than the recommended five or six inches (above the top of the bulb) will probably bloom, but probably later than you expect. If planted less than the recommended depth, they may also bloom, and at the right time. But should the winter be an open one, with lots of freezing and thawing, shallow-planted tulips are likely to be heaved entirely out of the ground. They certainly will be a risk.

* * *

Some fall bulbs are not planted to a depth of four times their diameter. The madonna lily, usually a big bulb, should be planted only three or four inches deep. The crown imperial, a large bulb, wants shallow planting, about two inches.

* * *

If the ground in which the bulbs are planted has been newly spaded, and is quite loose, the depths should be increased an inch or so, to allow for settling, and because of the increased effect of frost heaving on newly turned soil. Also, late planted bulbs, which have no opportunity to make roots before the soil freezes, may be set a little deeper, to protect them from frost action.

* * *

Tulips should be set five to six inches deep. Narcissi need about the same depth from the top of the bulb, but owing to the different shape and sometimes the much larger size, the base of the bulbs is usually deeper than the tulips. Snowdrops and scillas should go down about two to three inches. Crocuses should have two inches of soil over them. The erythroniums need about four inches of cover. So does Fritillaria meleagris. Anemones for cold frame planting need only an inch of soil.

* * *

The lilies need the deepest planting, and most of them can go as deep as seven to 10 inches with good results. The distance apart is rather elastic, but in general five inches is the closest any of them should be planted.

Send us your questions—Garden Editor

A Friday Column

Hints to the New Housekeeper

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For a nice smooth gravy or sauce in which flour is used for thickening—it is well to add the water or milk in small proportions. Mixing flour and liquid to form a thick consistency, then thinning it out gradually will give a nice smooth paste for thickening gravies, sauces, or soups without any flour lumps and no need to strain before serving.

When wishing to add the whites of eggs in puddings, it is best to pour the hot portion of the pudding into the whites gradually, keeping the whites stirred up, much as one does in pouring hot syrup into whites beaten for a so-called boiled icing. This process cooks the whites of the eggs, and does not cause the pudding to become watery or soggy but firm and fluffy.

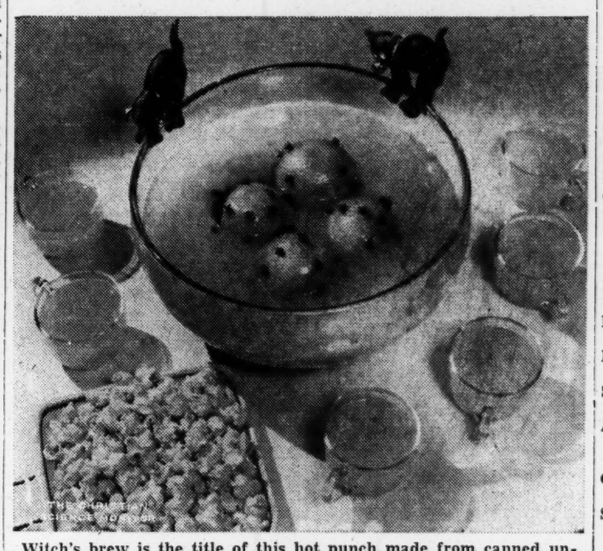
To dispose of liquids which have a lot of grease in them, I usually permit to stand over night so the grease may be easily removed and burned or rolled in newspaper for the garbage can disposal. The liquid then can easily be poured into the sink without fear of clogging the drain pipes with unnecessary grease.

When buying sugar in 10-pound cloth sacks (or flour), I rip open the bags after the contents have been emptied, wash, and press. By sewing two together to make two thicknesses, I find I can have several nice dishcloths on hand all the time. This has proved a good way to use these little things that find a way of collecting so fast. Salt bags can be made into face cloths for the children.

A baking powder can which has a sharp edge can be made into a dandy gadget for chopping and mincing soft foods, like potatoes, cooked spinach, and all boiled vegetables. It also makes a good cookie and biscuit cutter. The closed end of the can should be punched with holes or completely cut out to allow the air to go through.

Screws, nails, tacks, etc., put into mayonnaise or jelly jars with screw tops make a neat appearance, are readily found, and are out of the way when not needed if the screw tops are nailed underneath the shelf one may have over the workbench. The bottle portion is easily unscrewed when any of the contents are needed.

B. A. G.



Witch's brew is the title of this hot punch made from canned unsweetened pineapple juice. The children may enjoy it after their Halloween activities.

Hot Punch to Serve on Halloween With Popcorn and Doughnuts

Witch's brew is the title of a delicious hot punch devised especially for the younger set who plan to celebrate Halloween. Canned unsweetened pineapple juice, oranges bristling with cloves, lemon juice, and nutmeg make witch's brew a spicy, zestful drink that tastes particularly good with popcorn or doughnuts or any of the other traditional Halloween refreshments.

Wash
2 oranges and stick them with Whole cloves. Bring
1 cup sugar and
2 cups water to a boil and add oranges. Cover and simmer until oranges are tender (about 30 minutes). Remove oranges, strain liquid and add
3 cups canned unsweetened pineapple juice, which has been heated but not boiled. Add
2 tablespoons lemon juice. Place punch in bowl and add oranges. Serve hot in small cups with a dash of grated
Nutmeg on top. Yield: 1 quart.

'Bigger the Better' Is Bath Towel Rule

Good things may come in small packages but that isn't true of bath towels. The bigger the better is the rule, as far as they are concerned.

It feels marvelously luxurious to step out of the bathtub and wrap yourself completely in the folds of a clean spongy bath towel, but there are other practical reasons for choosing the larger ones. Small Turkish towels are meant to be used for drying the hands and face rather than the entire body and are therefore likely to be thinner and less absorbent. In this case size and quality go hand in hand, it seems.

Fresh clean towels add so much to the pleasure of washing up and bathing that the bathroom supplies should be frequently changed whether or not they appear to be soiled. As Turkish towels do not need to be ironed it is easy to keep a stack of clean ones on hand making sure to select a variety of colorings and distinctive borders so that each person in the family can distinguish his or her own.

Many Annuals May Be Sown in Autumn

Annuals which are usually successful from fall sowing include alyssum, snapdragons, cacalia, calendula, calliopis, candytuft, centaurea cyanus, clarkia, cosmos, eschscholtzia, euphorbia, gypsophila, larkspur, lupine, nicotiana, petunia, annual phlox, annual poppies, and sweet peas.

Surprise!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lift a little square of sod
Into a box, this fall,
Put it in a sunny place
And water well—then all
Sorts of unexpected plants
Will begin to show,
As the tiny, dormant seeds
Arouse from sleep and grow.

Graceful grasses soon will wave,
And clover scent the room,
Sweet William, too, may show his face,
And wild verbena bloom.
A Dandelion, like as not,
Will watch the Daisies nod—
It is a most exciting thing,
The window box of sod.

May Frink Converse

Burnett's pure VANILLA
GOOD cooks in all forty-eight states prefer Burnett's pure vanilla for sure flavor success in desserts, cakes and candies.

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FROM THE WHOLE WIDE WORLD
France, Cape Cod, England, Poland, Finland, China, India, etc. • • • sleep shades, "Cozettes", hideaway purses, beautiful handkerchiefs, jewelry from Staffordshire, lotus charm string, peasant bells • Flashlight that operates under water, fisherman's knife, "Bean Bag" ash tray, asbestos picnic gloves, autoist's map holder, Dutchman's dish rack, Thermo-Roller • Ski skates, marionette dolls, goofy balls, Indian tom-tom, keylites, flashlight screw driver, Twinkle Twinx, musical Christmas tree from Switzerland that plays carols, holiday greeting cards and gift wrapping sets.
CAMELS WEAR BELLS LIKE THIS
509. Made in Greece these are perhaps the same bells that were in use in Palestine 20 centuries ago. Both bell and tongue are cut from solid brass, making the tone very resonant. Sizes from 3½ to 4 inches tall. The Christmas symbol from long ago. $1.50 each
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HOW TO CUT DOWN ON 90% OF SCOURING AND SCRUBBING!
"SWITCH TO BAB-O!" SAY THOUSANDS OF WOMEN:
Read How Grease Actually Collects Dirt—Makes It Stick to Pots, Pans, Stoves, Bathtubs! Then See How BAB-O, the Amazing Grease-Dissolving Cleaner, Dissolves Grease So Dirt Just Wipes Off!
JUST A LITTLE BAB-O ON A MOIST CLOTH!
—THEN DIRT SIMPLY WIPES AWAY!
BAB-O WORKS SO FAST YOU CAN USE LESS!
—SO YOU SAVE TIME, WORK, MONEY TOO!
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● It's not dirt alone that causes all your cleaning—it's *grease*. A greasy film actually *collects* dirt, makes it stick to your pots, pans, stoves, bathtubs... and thus causes *over 90% of the needless scouring and scrubbing you do!*
This explains why over 2 million women have switched to Bab-O... the amazing *grease-dissolving* cleaner. Ordinary 'scouring cleansers' depend largely on grit and work for results—and just try to get rid of grease with grit alone! But Bab-O, with its active grease-dissolving ingredient, *melts that greasy binder*... leaves dirt loose and free so you merely wipe it away! And since Bab-O is so fast, you can use less of it! You save not only time and work, *but money, too!*
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DISSOLVES GREASE THAT CAUSES 90% OF THE SCOURING AND SCRUBBING YOU DO!

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	$00,000
Previous day's sales	1,161,240
1939 volume to date	215,002,868
1938 volume to date	227,439,973

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—With the exception of a handful of specialties, the stock market today was unable to record any worthwhile progress.

Dealings slowed after a quiet start and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares. Fractional losses predominated near the final hour.

The news from Europe was hardly of a character to inspire speculative operations in either direction, brokers said. That the battlers apparently were pulling their punches tended to restrain recently buoyant war shares and even the lively aircraft climbers of yesterday remained on the ground. Confused thinking was evident regarding the signing up of Turkey by the Allies. Failure of the Scandinavian conferees to initiate a peace drive brought the thought this move might come from some other source.

Aside from the conflict abroad, business news, including dividends and earnings statements, was cheering, although talk was heard here and there of a possible flattening out of the industrial curve in the near future.

Stocks lacking much rising vigor were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, du Pont, Standard Oil of N. J. and Southern Pacific.

Pointing upward were Electric Power & Light preferred, American & Foreign Power preferred, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Union Carbide, General Foods, Pathe, U. S. Rubber and Westinghouse.

In the curb backward tendencies were shown by Creole Petroleum, Jones & Laughlin and Electric Bond & Share.

Bonds Advance

Fast-moving U. S. Government loans easily outstripped a generally improved bond market today.

Gains among the Treasuries—in some cases to the tune of heavy sales—ran close to a full point at the start of the final hour.

More than usual attention was given the Federal group in view of recent Government financing. Favorable reception of the offerings, traders said, had a stimulating effect on the entire group.

Rail bonds, especially lower liens, assumed leadership of the corporate division. Most gains were confined to fractions, however, including Frisco 4½s of '78, Erie 5s of '75, North Western 4¾s of '49 and Great Northern 4s of '46 "G."

Boosted among foreign dollar loans were Italian Public Utility 7s, Queensland 7s and 6s and Canada 4s.

Wheat Prices Lower In Dull Trading

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP)—Wheat prices retreated about a cent a bushel today in a sluggish trade.

Buying sentiment was chilled by the unsettled European situation, the lower trend of securities and availability of large Canadian and Argentine supplies which are being taken by European importers in conservative amounts considering the existence of war.

Wheat closed ½-1 cent lower than yesterday, December 84½-⅝, May 83¾-⅞; corn ⅞-1⅛ off, December 48¾-⅞, May 51⅝-¾; oats ½-¾ down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock market traders were encouraged by signing of the Allied-Turkish Pact and while the usual weekend hesitancy was apparent, the undertone was firm. More interest was shown in issues neglected in the recent advance. Domestic rails were in brisk demand. Buying of foreign bonds increased. Oils weakened. Industrials stuck to a straight course. The gilt-edged market moved quietly.

Paris: Trading quickened in the Bourse again today, mostly at higher price levels. Profit taking nipped rentes, which ended 25 to 70 centimes lower. Turkish loans were strong.

Amsterdam: Rubber, sugar and shipping stocks stepped forward out of a narrow price groove in late Bourse trade today. American issues were listless.

Liverpool: Speculative support was attracted to cotton futures today by the latest diplomatic maneuvers. Closing prices were up 1 to 3 points.

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	.85⅛	.85⅛	.84¼	.84½	.85½
May	.84	.84⅛	.83⅜	.83¾	.84½
July	.82¼	.82½	.81¾	.82	.82⅝
	Corn				
Dec.	.49¼	.49⅜	.48¾	.48¾	.49⅞
May	.52⅛	.52½	.51⅝	.51⅝	.52⅝
July	.53	.53⅛	.52½	.52½	.53½
	Oats				
Dec.	.35¾	.35¾	.35	.35¼	.36
May	.35	.35	.34⅛	.34⅜	.34⅞
July	.32¼	.32¼	.31¾	.32	.32½
	Rye				
Dec.	.54	.54⅛	.53¾	.53½	.54¾
May	.54⅜	.54⅜	.53⅝	.53¾	.54½
July	.54¼	.54¼	.53¼	.53½	.54½

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Oct. 18 compared with Oct. 18, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts $16,488,-933.28 ($10,012,464.66); expenditures $33,-426,099.00 ($27,877,535.50); Net balance $1,-964,726,295.54 ($2,725,364,665.28); working balance included $1,265,879,934.99 ($2,119,-164,241.68); customs receipts for month $17,731,659.97 ($17,571,761.48); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $1,629,591,090.64 ($1,-694,136,499.86); expenditures $2,921,100,-497.32 ($2,691,176,096.79); excess of expenditures $1,291,509,406.68 ($997,039,596.93); gross debt $40,963,392,881.56 ($38,422,756,-602.44); increase over previous day $58,267,-114.06; gold assets $16,997,058.47 ($14,-008,236,361.24).

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	3	68	67¾	67¾	— ¼
53½	31½	Acme Steel (2)	3	53	53	53	— ½
11⅛	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	4	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Oct 17
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	3	61⅝	61	61½	— ⅛
1¼	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	6	1⅛	1	1	Oct 16
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
2	⅝	Allegnany Corp	6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	4	15¾	15	15½	Oct 19
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	15	15	15	
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	19	19	19	—1¾
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	16	25½	24¾	25	— ⅝
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (.50g)	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	184¼	184	184	
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	14	13⅞	14	Oct 11
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	5	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	21	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	4	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ¾
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	9	44½	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	18½	18½	18½	Oct 16
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	5	67⅞	67¼	67¼	Oct 19
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	2	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
37¾	16¾	Am Airlines	8	37	36⅛	36⅜	— ⅞
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	45	7⅞	6⅝	6¾	
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	7	55	54⅛	55	
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	14	115¾	114½	114½	—1
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	169	168	168	+1
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	19	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
64	30¼	Am Car pf	5	62½	62	62	—1¾
25	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	8	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	Oct 18
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120	120	120	Oct 19
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
18⅛	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¾
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	16	3	2¾	2⅞	
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
2	⅝	Am & For Pow	11	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
22	10	Am & F P $6 pf	21	24¼	21	24¼	+3¼
27½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	33	28⅜	26	28⅜	+2¾
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	22	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ¾
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	5	26	25½	25½	+ ⅜
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	14	7¼	7	7	— ¼
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	10	39⅞	38	39½	Oct 17
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	7	48	48	48	
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 19
25	14½	Am Ice pf	2	21	21	21	Oct 17
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	18	27¾	27	27	—1½
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	71½	71½	71½	—1½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	6	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
40⅜	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	2	26¼	26	26	— ¼
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	25	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
50⅛	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	22	50½	49½	50¼	+ ½
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	14	42⅝	42⅝	43	+ ⅜
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	21	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	13	20¾	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	2	79	79	79	— ¼
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
20	9	Am Seat (⅛e)	13	11½	10¾	11½	+ ¾
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	17	55⅝	54¾	55⅛	— ⅜
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	139½	139	139	Oct 19
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	68½	68½	68½	Oct 18
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	19	39¼	38⅜	38⅜	—1
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
18¼	9	Am Stove(1.55g)	6	15	15	15	Oct 19
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅝
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	93	93	93	+ ⅞
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Oct 19
170½	148	Am T & T (9)	14	166¼	165½	165⅞	+ ⅛
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ½
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	9	81	80½	80½	+ ⅜
153¼	132	Am Tob pf 6)	3	142¾	142½	142½	Oct 19
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	12	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	25	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
97	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	90	90	90	Oct 18
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	9	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅝
64⅜	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	6	55½	54⅛	54½	—1
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	15	9⅜	9	9¼	+ ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	45	45	45	Oct 18
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	35	34	33½	33½	— ½
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	5	43½	43½	43½	Oct 19
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	2	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	3	14½	14½	14½	Oct 18
3⅜	1½	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Oct 19
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	7	32½	32	32½	Oct 17
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	4	101½	101½	101½	
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	8	50½	50¼	50½	Oct 18
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	13	39¼	38	39¼	+1½
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Oct 19
10⅜	5⅜	ArtioomCorp	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	8	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	76	75¾	76	+1
75	41	Assd D G 2 pf	5	80	77	78½	+3½
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	Oct 19
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	21	32½	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅜
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	62½	62¼	62¼	Oct 19
30½	15	Atl Coast Line	10	25⅞	25	25	— ¾
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	18	18	18	—1¾
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	20¼	20	20	Oct 18
24⅞	18½	Atl Refining (1)	10	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅝
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	1043⅜	1043⅜	1043⅜	— ¾
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	5	8½	8½	8½	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	Oct 18
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	5	62	61½	61½	—2
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅞
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 18
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 18
8⅞	3½	Aviation Corp	63	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	38	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	13	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅜
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	10⅞	9½	9½	— ⅜
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	23	23	23	Oct 19
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	7	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	2	10	10	10	Oct 19
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	23	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	5	25⅜	25½	25½	
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26½	26½	26½	
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114½	114½	114½	Oct 14
9½	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅜	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	34	30⅝	30¼	30½	
21¼	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	2	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Oct 17
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	40	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	65	91¼	90	90¼	—1¼
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	115¼	114⅞	114⅞	— ⅝
29½	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	28	28	28	— ⅜
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	Oct 19
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	11	14⅛	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅜
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	51	29⅝	28¾	28⅞	— ⅝
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Oct 18
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	16	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	22	28¼	27¼	27⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	4	4	4	
34	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	6	33¾	33¾	33¾	
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.60g)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	16	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg 1g)	10	24¾	24⅜	24½	— ¼
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Oct 14
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	50½	50½	50½	Oct 19
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 19
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q T pf	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Oct 18
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	10	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	2	42⅛	42	42	— ⅛
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¼g)	48	24¼	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Oct 19
20½	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	22	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	10	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	17	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	4	26¾	26	26	— ⅜
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	3	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
19⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	8	5½	5¼	5¼	Oct 19
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	5	5¼	5	5	
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	13	13	13	— ⅜
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Oct 19
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	4	26	25⅞	26	
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
10⅜	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	9	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ½
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ¼
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
8	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	28	28	28	— ⅞
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅓g)	3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	2	82½	82¼	82¼	—1¼
64¼	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	12	61¾	60½	61	—1
107⅛	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29⅛	13⅝	Celanese Corp	26	27	26½	26¾	— ⅛
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	7	26	25¼	25¼	—1
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	8	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	9	8½	7½	7½	—1⅛
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	6	10⅞	10½	10½	Oct 18
67⅛	31⅞	Century R M	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	5	41¼	41¼	41¼	Oct 19
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	5	7	7	7	
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	6	21	21	21	
30	17	Champ Pap & F	2	26½	26	26	—1
18½	6⅝	Checker Cab	3	17	16¼	17	+1
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	17	43⅜	42¾	43	— ⅛
92½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	6	86¾	85¾	85¾	Oct 18
29½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	5	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	12⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	4	3	3	3	Oct 18
12⅜	3⅜	Chi & N West	2	1⅛	1	1	
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	3½	3	3	Oct 13
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	4	13⅛	13	13⅛	Oct 19
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	2	1	1	1	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	13	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	+1½
48½	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Oct 19
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 17
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6%pf	3	1	-	1	Oct 19
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7%pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 19
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	Oct 14
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	4	12⅛	12	12	— ½
13½	5	Childs Co	4	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (4g)	76	91⅜	89⅞	90½	— ⅞
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	2	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
4½	2¼	City Stores	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
33	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	12	33	31¾	32½	+ ½
33⅞	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	3	34	34	34	+ ⅛
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	8	46⅜	46	46¼	— ¾
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	22	34	33½	34	+ ¼
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	5	113½	113	113	+ ⅝
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Oct 18
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	6	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
107	101⅜	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	103	104	Oct 6
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	7	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	— ½
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	2	23	23	23	— ⅝
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	6	20⅞	20½	20¾	
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	45	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
91	74½	Col G&EpfA(6)	8	82	81¾	82	
15⅜	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Oct 18
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	92½	91	92½	+1½
57	38¾	Comi Credit(4)	11	47½	47⅛	47½	+ ⅜
109⅜	98½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	Oct 16
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	13	53½	53	53½	+ ¾
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	107	107	107	+1⅞
16	8⅝	Comi Solvents	6	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	68	1⅝	1½	1½	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	14	70½	69½	70⅛	+ ⅛
31⅜	25⅜	Com Ed (1.65g)	65	30¼	30¼	30¼	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	10	24½	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅝
8	5	Congress Cigar	13	8	6	7½	Oct 19
29⅜	15½	Cons Aircraft	31	29¼	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
87	58	Consol Cig (¾g)	3	83¾	83⅜	83¾	+ ⅜
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	10	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	64	30⅜	30¼	30½	
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	2	105⅞	105¾	105¾	+ ⅛
21⅛	1	Con Film Ind	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	2	9½	9⅜	9½	Oct 19
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Laundries	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 18
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	9	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	3	3	3	
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 18
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	Oct 14
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	96	96	96	Oct 18
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	12	16	15¼	15¼	— ¾
22⅛	11⅛	Cont Bak A	5	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	25	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	3	90¾	90½	90¾	Oct 18
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	25	48	47½	48	—1
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	2	110½	110	110	— ½
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	5	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New Haven Road Makes New Offer For B.&P. Railway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Hearings on the reorganization of the Boston & Providence Railroad have been concluded by the Interstate Commerce Commission, following a discussion over the New Haven Railroad's offer of $6,000,000 for acquisition of the line.

It was contended by Dwight S. Brigham, representing the stockholders of the B. & P., that the line's earnings are higher than is indicated in a segregation study of the New Haven system authorized by the ICC. He described the proposal of the stockholders' group to sell for $9,000,000 as "modest," stating that on the basis of total annual earnings the road is worth $17,000,000.

Counsel for the New Haven system, James Garfield, quickly countered by putting Edward G. Buckland, an officer of the New Haven, on the stand to emphasize that in addition to paying $6,000,000 for the B. & P., the New Haven proposes to cancel a prior claim against the line amounting to about $8,000,000. This claim is for rentals paid, capital expenditures, and losses incurred in connection with operation of the road by the New Haven since June 4, 1936, when it rejected a lease it had held on the B. & P.

"The fairness of bringing the claim against the road in the first place in view of the value of the line to the New Haven" was questioned by Howard W. Brown, counsel for the stockholders' group. Mr. Brown then asked Mr. Buckland whether the New Haven road would enforce its claim against the B. & P. if reorganization were delayed another two years and the claim should equal the total offered by the New Haven for purchase of the line. Mr. Buckland answered that the New Haven would have no option but to enforce its prior lien.

Mr. Buckland asserted, however, that there was nothing unfair in the New Haven's bringing the $8,000,000 claim against the B. & P. road. "You know as well as I do," he told Mr. Brown, "that it is neither a case of fairness or unfairness. This is the procedure that would be followed by any railroad which had sustained an operating loss."

Brown asked Buckland why the New Haven has offered to purchase the line for $6,000,000 worth of securities instead of sticking to its original plan of continuing a lease it once held.

"In answer to that I might say the present offer is better than our previous one as we are cancelling a claim of $8,000,000 against the road in addition to paying $6,000,000," Buckland replied.

"It's to the interest of the New Haven to negotiate under the new plan, is it not?" Brown queried.

"It's to the interest of the public," said Buckland.

"Then," asked Brown, "you are willing to have the New Haven forfeit an $8,000,000 lien and pay $6,000,000 to the Boston and Providence just to satisfy public interest? Leaving aside public interest, is this not a profitable transaction for the New Haven?"

Buckland replied in the affirmative.

Sugar Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
Wld. Mar. No. 3	2.05	2.10	2.05	2.09	2.05	
Wld. Mar. No. 4	1.75	1.77½	1.75	1.77½	1.72½	
Wld. May No. 4	1.74	1.78	1.73	1.77	1.73	

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 3⅜ '43-41 Mch	104.22	104.21	104.22
1 3⅜ '47-48	108.24	108.24	108.24
15 3¼ '46-48	108.25	108.25	108.25
67 2¾s '47-45	106.16	106.14	106.16
19 3s '48-46	107.23	107.23	107.23
3 2s '47	102.10	102.4	102.10
1 2¾s '51-48	105.16	105.16	105.16
84 2½s '52-49	103.2	102.30	103.2
55 2½s '52-50	103.4	102.23	103.4
25 2¾s '54..51	104.16	104.16	104.16
2 3s '55-51	107.14	107.14	107.14
121 2¾s '60-55	104.25	104.16	104.25
205 2¾s '59-56	103.17	103.10	103.17
26 2¾s '63-58	103.17	103.12	103.17
251 2¾s '65-60	103.18	103.7	103.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

50 2¾s '47-42	104.14	104.14	104.14
10 3¼s '64-44	105.24	105.24	105.24
4 3s '49-44	106.4	106.4	106.4

Home Owners Loan

2 2¼s '44-42	104.6	104.6	104.6
11 3s '52-44	105.26	105.20	105.26
4 1½s '47-45	99.17	99.17	99.17

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46st	106	106	106
17 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79½	78½	79¼
5 Alleghany cv 5s '49	74½	74½	74½
45 Alleghany 5s '50 st	47	46½	46⅞
13 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109⅞	109¾	109¾
38 Am&ForP 5s 2030	61½	60	61½
9 AmIGChem5½s'49	101¾	101½	101¾
1 Am Int 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
17 Am T&T 5½s'43	109½	109½	109½
31 Am T&T 3¼s '66	104⅛	104	104
46 Am T&T 3¼s '61	105	104¾	105
4 Am WW&E 6s '75	106	105¼	106
8 Arm Del 4½ '55	98¼	98	98
19 AT&SF 4s '95	105½	104¾	105½
25 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90½	90½	90½
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
8 AT&SF 4½s '48	103	102⅞	103
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	82	82	82
6 A C Line 4½s '64	65¾	65½	65½
6 Atl Refin 3s '53	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Austin & N '41	82	82	82
4 B&O 1st 5s '48	68¾	68¾	68¾
4 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	68⅞	68½	68½
24 B&O rfg 5s '95	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
3 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	30	30	30
4 B&O 5s '96 F	30¼	30	30¼
22 B&O 5s '96 F ct	30	29	30
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	30	30	30
4 B&O 5s 20000 D ct	29¼	29¼	29¼
9 B&O cv 4½s '60	21¾	21½	21½
14 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	20¾	20¼	20¼
27 B&O 1st 4s '48	69	68½	68½
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s '41ct	61	61	61
7 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	126⅞	126¾	126⅞
7 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106⅛	106	106
3 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	102	101⅞	102
15 Beth Stl 3½s '52	110⅞	110½	110½
9 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	98	98	98
9 Boston&Me 5s '67	42	41¼	41¾
13 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	38	37½	37¾
13 Boston&Me 5s '55	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	58	58	58
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	105	105	105
16 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	72¼	72⅛	72¼
30 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	73⅛	72¾	73
1 Bkly&QnC&Sbn 5s '41	39	39	39
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	92½	92	92
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57	45⅜	45	45
2 Bush Term 5s '55	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
3 Bush T Bldg 5s'60	55	55	55
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	99¼	99	99
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	102½	102¼	102¼
24 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	99¾	99¼	99¼
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	100	99¼	99½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	99½	99¼	99¼
1 Can Nor 6½s'46	110	110	110
10 Can Pac 5s '54	78	77¼	77¼
14 Can Pac 4s perp	59	58½	58½
25 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	8⅞	8¾	8¾
9 Cen Pac 5s '60	57	56⅜	56⅝
2 Cen Pac 1st 4½s'49	73¾	73¾	73¾
19 Cen R R N J 5s'87	18½	18	18
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	17	17	17
4 C&O 4½s 92	119½	119½	119½
3 C & O 3½s '96D	97¾	97½	97½
10 C & O rfg 3½s '63	103	103	103
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	12½	12⅜	12½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	98¾	98¾	98¾
8 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	18¾	18¾	18¾
8 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22	22	22
64 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	9½	9¼	9¼
5 CMSP&P2aj5s 2000	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
1 CM&SP 4½s 89E	30	30	30
9 CM&SP gen 4s 89	30	30	30
3 Chi&NW 6½s 36	18½	18	18½
2 Chi&NW 5s2037	11¼	11¼	11¼
36 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	17	16⅛	17
35 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	5⅛	5	5⅛
21 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	11⅛	11	11⅛
29 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	11¼	10¾	11¼
16 Chi & NW 4s 87	16	15⅞	16..
8 Chi & NW 3½s 87	16	16	16
11 Chi & NW 3½s 87	15½	15	15½
2 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	6½	6½	6½
5 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3¼	3¼	3¼
30 C R I & P 4s 88	15½	15¼	15¼
2 C T H & SE inc 5s60	56	56	56
2 Ch Un Sta 6s 63D	106	106	106
2 Ch Un Sta 4s 44	105	105	105
23 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63B	105	104	104¾
10 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	104	103½	104
6 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	94	93½	93½
7 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	91½	91¼	91¼
3 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s 66	105½	105½	105½
2 CCC&StL 4½s 77	58⅞	58⅜	58⅜
2 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	53½	53½	53½
2 levUnTerm 5½s 72	92⅞	92¾	92¾
24 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	85½	85	85½
1 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	77½	77½	77½
3 Col F & I 5s 70	73	72¾	72¾
4 Col & So 4½s 80	41¾	41¼	41¼
13 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
11 Colmbia G 5s 1961	103	102½	103
5 Comwlth Edcv3½s 58	107½	107	107
31 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58	120¾	120	120⅜
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	107	107	107
11 Con Edis 3¼s 46	105½	105¼	105¼
7 Con Edis 3½s 48	106½	106⅜	106⅜
7 Con Edis 3½s '58	104¼	104	104¼
7 Con Edis 3½s '58	104⅜	103⅞	104⅜
11 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	102¾	102½	102¾
3 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	65	64½	65
8 Consum Pow 3½s '70	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
9 Consum Pow 3½s '65	106⅜	106	106
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	104	104	104
12 Contin'al Oil 2¾s '48	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	103	103	103
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	35½	35¼	35¼
14 Cuba R R 5s '52	39⅜	29⅜	39⅜
3 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	107¼	107¼	107¼
14 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	66¾	66	66
2 O&RG 4½s'36	10½	10½	10½
1 D&RG 4s '36	11	11	11
1 D&RG West 5s '78	7¾	7½	7½
4 D-Moin&Ftd 4s '35 ct	3¾	4¾	4¾
2 Det Ed 4½s'61	112	112	1112
3 Det Ed 3½s'66	108	108	108
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108½	108½	108½
5 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	152.99	34.58	25.84
Net change	—.37	—.13	—.01
Previous close	153.36	34.71	25.85
1939 high	155.92	35.90	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
71 Erie rfg 5s '67	17	17⅝	18
66 Erie rfg 5s '75	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	51½	51½	51½
6 Erie gen lien 4s '96	24½	24½	24½
8 Erie cv 4s '53A	22⅜	22	22
1 Fed Lt&T 6s '54B	101	101	101
1 Fed LtGT 5s '42	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
26 FirestneT&R 3½s '48	105⅛	105	105
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	93¾	93¾	93¾
7 GenMotAccept3¼s '51	106½	106¼	106½
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	75	74⅞	74⅞
4 Goodrich 4¼s 56	103½	103½	103½
13 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Gt Nor 1½s 76 D	84½	84	84
7 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	84½	84	84
10 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	102½	102½	102½
17 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	106¼	106	106¼
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	93¼	93	93¼
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	76	76	76
7 Gudf St Util 3½s 69	105½	105⅜	105⅜
2 Housatonic 5s 37	45	45	45
1 Housat Oil Tex 4¼s 54	96½	96½	96½
7 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39	38⅜	38⅜
15 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	48	47¾	48
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	49½	49½	49½
3 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
10 Ill Cen 5s 55	61	61	61
1 Cen Omaha 3s 51	50	50	50
18 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	55¼	54¾	54¾
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	51½	51½	51½
4 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	97	96½	96½
3 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	108	108	108
2 Interb R Tr 7s 32	64	64	64
1 Inter R Tr 7s32 ct	64	64	64
2 Interb R Tr 6s 32	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
39 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	65¼	65¼	65¼
9 Interb RTr rfg 5s66 ct	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
10 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	93½	92	92
13 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	71¾	71¼	71¾
6 Int Paper 6s 55	92½	92¼	92¼
5 Int Paper 5s 47	99½	99½	99½
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	76	76	76
68 Int T&T 4½s 52	45½	44⅜	44½
23 Int T&T 5s 55	50½	50	50
3 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	2¼	2¼	2¼
7 JamesF&Clea 4s 59	59	57⅞	59
1 Jones&LaughStl4½s61	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s36	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 KC Sou 5s 50	67	67	67
6 K C South 3s 50	64	64	64
21 KC Term 4s '60	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	106	106	106
5 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	104½	104½	104½
5 Kresge Found 3½s '47	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Lac Gas 6s '42a	46¾	46¾	46¾
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	50⅝	50½	50⅝
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60d	50½	50¼	50½
9 Lac Gas 5s '42	83½	83½	83½
2 LG&ES 4½s '57	85	85	85
1 Leh&NY 4s '45	35½	35½	35½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	30	30	30
3 LehValHTerm 5s '54	47¾	46	46
3 Lehi Val 5s 2003	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
20 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	17¾	17½	17½
1 Leh Val 5s 2003	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
32 LehVal 4s 2003 asd	16½	15¾	15¾
1 Liggett&M 7s '44	125½	125½	125½
6 Loews 3½s '46	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Lorillard Co 7s '44	124	124	124
1 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	83¼	83¼	83¼
14 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90¼	90¼	90¼
16 Louis&N un 4s '40	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 LouGas&El 3½s '66	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Maine Cen 4s '45	78	78	78
8 Maine Cen 4½s '60	54½	54¾	54¾
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	39¾	39¾	39¾
23 Manhat Ry 4s '90	66⅜	66¼	66⅜
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
5 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	35½	35½	35½
1 Market St Ry 7s'40	57	57	57
1 Mead Corp 6s '45A	103	103	103
22 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	98⅝	98	98⅛
1 Mil&Nor cn 4½s'39	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
12 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	16¼	15⅞	16
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	2½	2½	2½
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	26¾	25½	25½
9 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	11⅜	11¼	11¼
15 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	35⅜	35¼	35¼
5 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	20½	20	20
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3¾	3¾	3¾
11 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17	16⅜	16⅜
5 Mo Pac 5s '78G	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
12 Mob&Oh 5s '38	35½	35¼	35¼
47 Mob&O 4½s '77	30¼	29⅞	30
24 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98½	98¼	98½
8 Mor & Essex 5s '55	48½	46	46
3 Mor&Essex3½s2000	47½	46¾	47½
21 Mount St T&T3¼s'68	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
1 Mutual Fuel G 6s '47	113	113	113
24 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 wi	105	104¾	105
15 Nat Distil 3½s '49	100¾	100½	100¾
10 NtRyMex 4½s'57 asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
8 Nt RR Mex 4s'51asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
11 Natl Steel 3s '65	99¾	99½	99½
1 New Eng T&Ts'52	122	122	122
2 N O Pub Ser 5s'52A	105½	105½	105½
8 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	105½	105½	105½
10 N Orl & NE 4½s'52	56	56	56
4 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	36½	36¼	36¼
5 NO Tex&M 5s'54B	35½	35½	35½
1 NY&Putnam 4s '93	52½	52½	52½
9 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68⅜	68¼	68¼
49 NYC 4½s 2013A	62	61¼	61¼
4 NYC cn 4s '98	65¼	65¼	65¼
5 NYC cv 3¼s'52	71	71	71
10 NYC & HR 4s '42	85½	85½	85½
23 NYC&HR 3½s '97	80½	80¼	80½
4 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	61½	61¼	61½
8 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	82	81⅞	82
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	52½	52½	52½
6 NY Edis 3¼s'65	105	105	105
5 NY Edis 3¼s'66	105	105	105
1 NY G El H&P 5s'48	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
8 NY G El H&P 4s'49	113⅜	113¼	113¼
4 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	18½	18½	18½
1 NYNH&H clt 6s'40	25	25	25
12 NYNH&H 4s '55	14½	14½	14½
1 NYNH&H 4s'56	14½	14½	14½
1 NYNH&H 3½s '54	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 NY & W rfg 4s'92	8½	8⅜	8⅜
27 NY Steam 3½s '63	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 NY Tel 3¼s'67	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 NY Trap& 6s 1st	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 NYW&Bost 4½s'48	3¾	3¾	3¾
5 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	101½	101½	101½
4 NorACo 3¾s '54	104½	103¾	103¾
8 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 NorPac 6s 2047	64	63⅜	63⅜
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51¾	51¾	51¾
4 Nor Pac 4s '97	71	70½	70½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	45	45	45
1 Ogden&LCha 4s '48st	83¼	83¼	83¼
8 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅜	107	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 OklahomaG&E 4s '46	105½	105½	105½
14 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	104¼	104	104
15 PasGas&El 3½s'68	104½	104	104½
15 PacG&E 3¾s '61	106⅞	106⅜	106⅞
16 Pac G&El 4s '64	110⅛	109⅝	110
4 PacT&T 3¼s '66b	105	105	105
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66c	105¼	104½	104½
4 Pen Co 4s '63	101	100¾	100¾
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41a	93	93	93
5 PenL&T 3½s'69	105½	105½	105½
4 PenP&Lt 4½s'74	104½	104¼	104½
10 PennRR gen 5s '68	107	106¾	106¾
6 PenRR cn 4½s '60	115	115	115
13 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	99¾	99¼	99¾
8 PenRR 4½s deb '70	85	85½	85½
6 PenRR gen 4¼s '81	93¾	93⅝	93¾
14 Penn RR 4s '48 st	109½	109	109½
1 Penn RR 3¾s '70	87½	87½	87½
15 Penn RR 3¼s '52	89¾	89¾	89¾
8 Pere Marq 5s '56	75¼	75⅜	75¼
6 Pere Marq 4½s '80	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝
5 PiresneTerR 3½s '52	112⅞	112⅝	112⅞
10 Phila Co 5s '67	105¼	105	105
8 Phil Elec 3½s '67	109⅛	108⅞	109
10 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	5⅛	5	5
13 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	15⅛	15	15
28 Phillips Pet 2s '48	114	113½	114
2 Pcc & St L 4½s '77	97	97	97
6 PCC & St Ls 4s '57 G	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	99	99	99
3 Pitts & W Va 4½s '58A	50½	50⅛	50⅛
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59B	51	51	51
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	51	51	51
21 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	78	77	78
6 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	48	46½	47½
14 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42st	48	47	47½
32 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	18	17¾	17¾
7 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	84	83	84
6 PubSvcNoIll 3½s '68	105⅛	104¾	105⅛
2 Readg 4½s '97 A	77¾	77¾	77¾
7 Rem Rand 4½s '56	97	96¾	96¾
3 Republic Steel 5½s '54	111	110	110
2 Republic Steel 4½s '56	94	94	94
8 Richfield Oil 4s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Roch G&E '69	103	103	103
5 Rutland Can 4s '49	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
41 Shell Un 2½s 54	94	93¾	94
6 Simmons cv 4s 52	99¼	99⅛	99¼
22 Skelly Oil 4s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 Socony Cae Oil 3s 64	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	106	106	106
9 So Bell T&T 3s 79	103¼	103¼	103¼
15 So Cal Gas 4½s 61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
18 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53¾	53½	53½
13 Sou Pac 4½s 81	54	53½	53½
9 So Pac 4½s 69	54	53¾	53¾
3 So Pac rfg 4½s 55	63¾	63¾	63¾
20 So Pac clt 4s 49	53½	53½	53½
2 So Pac 3¾s 46	64	64	64
13 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55	54¾	54¾
1 So Pac BPTer 4s 50	82½	82½	82½
1 South Ry 5s 56	83½	82½	82½
4 South Ry gen 6s 56	79⅛	78⅛	78⅛
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	88½	88½	88½
18 South Ry gen 4s 56	62¼	62	62
1 Staley Mfg 4s 46	104½	104½	104½
21 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	103¼	103	103
42 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	101¾	101⅛	101⅝
5 Studebaker cv 6s 45	93	93	93
8 T RR A St-L 4s '53	106¾	106⅜	106¾
42 Tex Corp 3s '59	101⅜	101¼	101¼
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 Tex & Pac 5s '80D	79¾	79¾	79¾
44 ThirdAve aj 5s '60	15½	15¼	15⅜
8 Third Ave 4s '60	50½	50½	50½
1 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	105	105	105
3 Un Oil Cal 5s '42	100¼	100	100¼
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	113¼	113¼	113¼
4 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111½	111½	111½
3 Un Pac 3½s '7	94¾	94¾	94¾
4 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	104¾	104½	104½
5 Unit Drug 5s '53	78¾	78½	78¾
34 US Steel 3¼s '48	105	104¾	105
9 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
7 Utah P&L 5s '44	101	100⅝	101
11 Util P&L 5½s'47	78	78	78
7 Util P&L 5s '57	77	77	77
2 Vanadium 5s '41	112½	112½	112½
10 Va El&Pow 3½s '68	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Va & SW cn 5s '58	63¼	63¼	63¼
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	105½	105½	105½
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	42½	42	42
10 Wabash 4½s '78C	11½	11½	11½
2 Walwrth 4s '55	64	63½	64
8 Warner Bros 6s '48	72¾	70½	72½
3 Warren Bros 6s '41	38	38	38
3 West Shore 4s 2361	55½	55	55½
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	50	49	50
1 Westn Md 5½s '77A	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
6 Westn Md 4s '52	86	85¾	86
17 Western Un 5s '51	75½	75	75
14 Western Un 5s '60	74½	74¼	74½
7 Western Un 4½s '50	70	69¾	70
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	96¾	96¾	96¾
10 Wilkes B & E 5s '42	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
25 Wis Cen 4s '49	19¾

U. S. Industrial Output Increases Rapidly in All Lines

Credit Men Urge A National Tax Study Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National Association of Credit Men has recommended the formation of a nonpartisan national tax commission to make an exhaustive study of Federal, state and local taxation and function as a continuing body to advise Congress and state legislatures on matters of taxation.

The association offered 15 recommendations to Treasury officials to be put before Congress when tax programs are next considered. The findings were based on a report the group has just completed of a survey of tax experiences and their effect upon credit conditions of a representative number of corporations in its membership.

The committee submitted the recommendation with a notation that they dealt with "the objectives to be obtained rather than the technical means of obtaining them." The report indicates a general recognition of the need for lower Government expenses, discloses the increasing percentage of company profits which are being paid out as taxes, attests the increases in other specific types of taxes in recent years and reveals the growing extent of Social Security levies.

The suggestions included the following:

"Explore the possibilities of devising a more adequate method of imposing Social Security taxes.

"Further study the need for a revision of the Federal tax laws relating to capital gains and losses.

"Extend the net loss carry-over to at least three years.

"Eliminate the tax exemption on the income from future issues of government securities.

"Provide a greater tax relief for firms operating under out-of-court arrangements with creditors.

"Reduce the high rate of surtax on personal income.

"Abolish the capital stock tax.

"Require the filing of consolidated tax returns.

"Abolish hidden taxes correspondingly with a broadening of the tax base.

"Amend Section 270 of the National Bankruptcy Act so as to make it conform with Section 268 of that act, by addition, at the end of Section 270, of the following words: 'which cancellation or the reduction, but for the provisions of Section 68, would have resulted in taxable income.'

"Amend Section 23 (k) of the Internal Revenue Code to permit the charging-off of bad debts irrespective of whether they were ascertained and written off by the taxpayer during the taxable year.

"Expand Section 3,801 of the code in conformity with the proposed change in Section 28 (k).

"Designate in Federal tax statutes a responsible government official upon whom notice of service may be made in court actions involving the administration of insolvent estates."

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable November 6, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 27 1939.

DONALD FALVEY, Treasurer.
October 19, 1939.

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The FINANCIAL WORLD

America's 36-Year-Old Investment Weekly

21 CM West Street New York, N. Y.

South Pushes Campaign For Freight Rate Parity

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 20 (AP)—Southern Governors meeting to lay plans for continuance of their freight rate fight were challenged today with a statement that even Canada has lower rates into the northern United States than the South and other sections.

The assertion came from Walter R. McDonald, President of Southeastern Public Utility and Railroad Commissioners who also are meeting to lend their support to the Governors in a campaign for freight rate parity with the North.

"The basic rate territory is the official—that rich marketing area lying roughly east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers," said Mr. McDonald, who also is Chairman of the Georgia Public Service Commission.

Rates Compared

"Let the index for that territory be 100, representing the per mile average for first class rates between points in that area. The index for similar rates into that territory from Eastern Canada, reaching as far north as Labrador, is only 110.

"By contrast, the index for the Southeast is 139.

"The Southwest is even worse off than we are. Its index is 175. The index for the western trunk line territory is 147."

"The significance of these figures," Mr. McDonald continued, "is that they represent in general the per mile rate manufacturers and shippers of finished goods must pay into the northern territory in competition with manufacturers of that area.

"It is little wonder that struggling industry in the South and other regions is throttled and new businesses are kept from locating in this territory."

May Widen Fight

The Governors conference was called by Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia, its chairman. One question for consideration was whether States in the southwestern and western trunk line rate territories should be invited to join in a rate fight started by the Governors of eight Southeastern States in 1937.

Two Southwestern States are now members of the Governors conference, Texas and Oklahoma having this year accepted an invitation to join North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Georgia in the organization.

A commodity rate case brought by the Southeastern Governors is now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission with a recommendation for favorable action from an examiner and one member of the Commission.

Boston & Providence Minimum Price Is Put at $9,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—An expert witness told the Interstate Commerce Commission that he regarded $9,000,000 as a "minimum price" for the properties of the Boston & Providence Railroad.

The witness, Dwight S. Brigham of Boston, a former railroad official, testified in support of a reorganization plan sponsored by a Boston & Providence stockholders' committee.

The committee is asking $9,000,000 in fixed interest bonds from the reorganized New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Mr. Brigham said he regarded this figure as the lowest that could be justified, and added that in his opinion the price should be considerably larger.

Two other plans for reorganizing the Boston & Providence also are before the I. C. C.

A plan sponsored by the Boston & Providence board of directors calls for continuation of the Boston & Providence as a leased line of the New Haven with fixed annual interest reduced from $400,000 to $80,000, with the remaining $320,000 being made contingent.

As an alternative the board proposes to sell the properties to the New Haven for $4,000,000 in fixed interest bonds, $2,000,000 in income bonds, and $2,000,000 in preferred stock.

If neither of these plans is adopted, the board proposes to operate the Boston & Providence independently. No definite plan in this connection has been developed.

The third plan is sponsored by the New Haven. It calls for a price of about $6,000,000 for the Boston & Providence properties. Of this 20 per cent would be paid in fixed interest bonds.

Bank Clearings Up, But Under '38 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the five-day business week ended Oct. 18 rose above the preceding full week, but were sharply below the comparable 1938 week, also a full week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Bankers attributed the week-to-week rise to the usual heavy mid-month settlements and third quarter tax payments.

The latest total of $4,974,252,000 was 22.3 per cent less than the comparable 1938 week, but $425,630,000 ahead of the previous week.

Fall River Gas Works Co.

Net income of Fall River Gas Works Company after all charges was $127,677 for the 12 months ended September 30, equivalent to $1.93 a share on the 66,181 shares of $25 par stock. This compares with a net of $95,766 or $1.45 per share for the 12 months ending September 30, 1938. August net was $6,383 as compared with $1,793 for August a year ago.

Soviet Would Sell The U. S. $5,000,000 Worth Manganese Ore

WASHINGTON (AP) — Soviet Russia offered to the United States Army nearly $5,000,000 worth of manganese ore, a vital military necessity which she has been expected to supply in considerable quantities to Germany.

Among bids for supplying the Army with reserve stocks of manganese, opened by the Treasury today, was an offer of 196,000 tons of varying grades from Soyuspromexport of Moscow. Its total price was $4,898,040, not including import duties.

Bidding through Leonard J. Buck, Inc., of Jersey City, N. J., the Russian firm specified that it should not be liable for any delay in delivery because of war or civil commotions, among other causes beyond its control. Similar conditions were attached to some deliveries from South Africa.

Prices offered by the bidders ranged from 25.33 cents to $1.67 for the basic unit of one per cent dry manganese. Observers said the general run of prices was normal for the current market.

September Domestic Exports of Canada Increases 12.8 P. C.

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's domestic exports in September, first month of the war, rose 12.8 per cent over the same month last year, totaling $81,461,000 compared with $72,206,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Exports to empire countries at $37,287,000 showed an increase of 2.9 per cent compared with $36,240,000 in September, 1938, while those to foreign countries totaled $44,174,000 against $35,966,000, an increase of 22.8 per cent.

Exports to the United States rose 35.9 per cent to $34,132,000 from $25,121,000; to the United Kingdom one per cent to $29,189,000 from $28,901,000; British South Africa 88.8 per cent to $2,043,000 from $1,082,000; Japan 281.9 per cent to $3,605,000 from $944,000; and Denmark 344.6 per cent to $249,000 from $56,000.

Sugar Refiners Cut Prices ¼c a Pound

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Leading eastern refineries today made their second slash in the price of sugar since the outbreak of the European war.

They announced a quotation of 5¼ cents a pound as compared with the price of 5½ cents established October 2. That price was a cut from 5¾ cents announced Sept. 6.

On August 31, the definers' price of sugar was variously 4.35 and 4.40 cents a pound. The following day, as German troops marched through Poland, refiners ceased quoting prices and housewives throughout the country cleaned out grocery store supplies.

The "panic" subsided five days later, and the 5¾ cents price was established.

Says American Investors Not Restricted in Canada

NEW YORK (AP)—Grant Johnston, chairman of the Montreal Stock Exchange, said that under Foreign Exchange Control Board regulations there are practically no restrictions upon citizens of the United States who wish to invest in Canada.

"Canadian brokers may execute orders to buy Canadian domestic securities for the account of Americans without any permit, whether the American pays in Canadian funds or in foreign funds.

"While it is true that the foreigner cannot readily take cash out of Canada at the present time, all income from capital, such as interest and dividends, may be freely exported, and it is hoped that this will continue. The board is now also prepared to permit the export of all securities purchased prior to Sept. 15."

Industrial Pace Now Seen Above 1937 Peak Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said industrial production now is above 110 per cent of the 1923-25 level.

"The volume of industrial production, which had turned up sharply last summer, advanced still more rapidly in the six weeks after the outbreak of war," the Board's monthly summary of business said.

This indicated that factory output, which rose to 110 in mid-September, may now be above the 1937 recovery peak of 118. The mid-September figure compared with 103 in August and the 1939 low of 92, reached in April and May.

Cautioning business against expanding too fast in the expectation of war orders, the Board said:

"Consumption of goods by industry and by individuals has not expanded so rapidly as production and orders. Buying of basic commodities, after a burst of activity in eary September, has slackened considerably, but orders for many semi-finished goods and for finished products, particularly machinery and railroad equipment, have continued in large volume. Most orders come from domestic sources."

The gain in industrial production was marked by increases in nearly all lines, particularly iron, steel, flour, sugar, meat products and petroleum. Automobile production advanced seasonally as the manufacture of 1940 models began, and textile output continued to gain. Shoe production, which had been large earlier in the year, declined in September.

Increased sales by department stores in September and early October, heavier railroad freight movements and increased commercial bank loans also were noted.

More Pennsylvania Oil Companies On Price Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—Noel Robinson, Vice-President of Tide Water Associated Oil Co., warned Pennsylvania oil companies today against price inflations due to the European war.

He issued a statement saying: "If continued, the current price movements in Pennsylvania lubricating oils constitute, in our opinion, a dangerous threat to the entire trade, including producers, refiners, jobbers, and retailers.

"During the last 90 days market price quotations for Pennsylvania bright stocks and neutrals have increased 66 per cent, or approximately 10 cents a gallon. . . .

"The tragic end of this movement is easy to foresee: . . . present Pennsylvania customers will have been won to and become permanently wedded to other lubricating oils offered in substitute at more normal prices. Outlets for Pennsylvania products will have shrunk to a fraction of the present size."

Illinois Central Seek Repair Loan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Illinois Central Railroad Company asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize it to borrow $5,000,000 from the Reconstruction Corporation to finance the repair of 51 locomotives and about 11,000 freight cars.

The company said it believed that by placing in serviceable condition the 11,000 freight cars, in addition to present equipment, its car hire expenses would be reduced sufficiently to offset the increase in fixed charges.

The Illinois Central, which now owes the RFC $35,170,000, asked the $5,000,000 loan for a three-year period at 2½ per cent interest.

Iron, Steel Scrap Inventory Ordered

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Harold Ickes has ordered a national inventory of the stocks of iron and steel scrap in the hands of dealers and consumers.

He said the survey would be made by the Bureau of Mines in keeping with its policy of presenting data on strategic and highly essential mineral raw materials during the present international crisis.

Iron and steel scrap, Ickes said, was regarded as a vital industrial raw material because of its importance to the steel industry, particularly since the recent rise in steel activity. He remarked that the survey would be a matter of "unusual significance" from the viewpoint of national defense.

Central States Buying Up Canadian Subsidiary Bonds

CHICAGO (AP)—Central States Power & Light Corporation, a part of Utilities Power & Light Corporation, announced it would buy at 72 and accrued interest its first mortgage and first lien 5½ per cent gold bonds, due in 1953, until a fund of $1,855,413, a part of the proceeds of the sale of the Canadian subsidiaries of Central States, has been exhausted.

If more bonds are tendered than can be purchased with this amount, Charles True Adams, trustee, said each tender would be bought up to $5,000 and the remaining funds used on a pro rata basis.

Bonds must be submitted to the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York before Nov. 8 with Jan. 1, 1940, and subsequent interest coupons attached.

New Utility Head

James Wilson

Elected President of the Shawinigan Water & Power Co. Mr. Wilson has been Vice-President and General Manager of the company, which he joined in 1911 as Chief Accountant. He became a director in 1914 and served as Secretary until 1933, when he assumed the additional duties of Vice-President. He was named Vice-President and General Manager in 1937.

Just Open Valves To Fill U. S. Oil Needs, Say Experts

WASHINGTON (AP) — Members of the seven State Interstate Oil Compact Commission have advised President Roosevelt that all the oil needed "under any emergency" could be provided merely by "opening the valves."

The President received a report on progress being made in conservation and proration of oil production from E. O. Thompson, members of the Texas Railroad Commission and chairman of the Compact Commission, and W. J. Holloway of Oklahoma, City, Oklahoma's representative.

Mr. Thompson said they reported there was now a reserve of 17,500,000,000 barrels of oil, compared with 5,500,000,000 in 1925, and that the reserves were being increased.

He expressed the opinion that the various States were doing "an adequate job" of controlling oil production and that there was no need for Federal regulation. He said the President "seemed pleased that the States were doing a good job."

Rather than stepping up production to meet any wartime emergency, Mr. Thompson said, the problem at present is to hold down the output to market requirements of three to four million barrels a day. One field, he said, could produce 15,000,000 barrels.

Seven States now in the oil compact will be increased to 10 shortly, the President was advised. The present members are Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado, Illinois, and Michigan. Mr. Holloway said California, Arkansas and Louisiana had passed State laws and probably would come into the compact at the first of the year.

Asked whether he believed there would be any agitation in the coming regular Congressional session for legislation providing partial Federal regulation of the oil industry, Mr. Thompson replied: "I don't think so."

Engineering Awards 14 P. C. Under 1938

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday, which included the Columbus Day holiday, totaled $56,228,000, or 14 per cent below the total for the corresponding week last year, Engineering News-Record reported.

A decline of 23 per cent in public contracts was responsible for the drop in total awards, private construction exceeding the same week a year ago by 18 per cent. It was the sixth consecutive week that private awards had topped their respective 1938 values, and as a result of these continued gains private construction for the year to date exceeded the corresponding 1938 period for the first time this year.

Comparisons follow:

	Last week	Year ago
Total	$56,228,000	$65,224,000
Private	17,693,000	15,021,000
State and municipal	22,436,000	39,491,000
Federal	16,099,000	10,712,000

Central Maine Power Co. Plans $1,250,000 Issues

WASHINGTON (AP) — Central Maine Power Company of Augusta, Maine, has filed with the Securities Commission an application for issuance of $1,250,000 of first and general mortgage bonds, Series K, 4 per cent, due in 1964, and 5,000 shares of no par value, common stock.

The bonds would be sold privately to the Equitable Life Assurance Society at par. The common stock would be offered to holders of the company's common stock and 6 per cent preferred stock.

Santa Fe Note Issue Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—A banking group headed by First Boston Corp., was the successful bidder for an issue of $8,000,000 of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway series "C" 2½ per cent serial equipment trust certificates, it was announced. The winning tender was 101.899.

Resolve Deploring War Is Adopted By Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 20—The American Hardware Manufacturers' Association was on record today "deploring and denouncing war" and declaring that no temporary war profits can offset "the terrible consequences." The resolution was adopted as the seventy-ninth semi-annual convention closed at the Marlborough-Blenheim by delegates from more than 300 nationally known corporations.

The list includes such names as American Rolling Mill, Bethlehem Steel, Carnegie-Illinois Steel, Colt's Patent Firearms, Disston & Sons of Philadelphia; du Pont, General Electric, Hercules Powder, Remington Arms, National Carbon and Winchester.

"We happen to be manufacturers of hardware," the resolution says. "Nonetheless, we are people, with the same feelings, desires and ethical impulses that motivate most other individuals. The horrors of war have the same effect on the lives and destinies of manufacturers as on those in other walks of life; the same economic consequences are visited on them."

H. B. Wilson of Chicago, Ill., was re-elected president of the association.

The National Association of Sheet Metal Ditsributors, meeting at the same hotel, adopted a resolution urging "every effort to keep the United States out of the European war."

Individual members were urged to "impress upon their business contacts that the domestic situation should be considered first, and that the stimulus of war orders should be seen in the light of the depressing effect on industry after the war ends."

New Price Basing System Adopted By American Can

NEW YORK (AP)—Under a revised price basing system the American Can Company will reduce quotations on some grades of packer containers, it was disclosed.

The new contracts will be effective with 1940 business. Can trade circles heard that Continental Can Company, another leading producer, will make similar price adjustments.

For 1940, packers can customers of American Can will have a 2 per cent rebate as they will this year. Proposed price reductions will include the No. 2 packers cans to the extent of 41 cents per thousand.

The revised contracts will provide for establishment the first of the year of a ceiling price for the full calendar period. Actual cost of tin plate will determine the matter of rebates.

By this system, it was said, the company officials believed inventory influences on can prices would be kept at a minimum and at the same time give packers the full benefit of prevailing conditions in the tin plate market.

General line can customers, it was said, probably would be included in the new contract form to the extent they will have a once-a-year price instead of quarterly, but they are not covered by rebates or price reductions.

Excess Reserves Attain New High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said lendable excess reserves of banks increased $110,000,000 in the last week to set a new record high of $5,510,000,000.

The increase was attributed to Treasury deficit spending, gold purchases, and other routine transactions.

The board also said that the 12 Federal Reserve banks reduced their holdings to Treasury bills by $17,000,000 last week, indicating that the board followed its recent practice of not buying bills at their current high price even though the Treasury increased its weekly offering of bills from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000.

The decrease reserve bank holdings of bills resulted from the fact that the banks did not replace bills which came due and were paid off by the Treasury.

Sugar Deliveries to U. S. Largest Since March, 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—Deliveries of sugar to American distributors during September totaled 1,193,202 tons, the largest monthly delivery recorded since March, 1937, the Agriculture Department reported.

The large movement reflected, the Department said, a consumer flurry over prices and supplies resulting from the war and the Government's subsequent action in lifting of marketing restrictions.

The September deliveries by domestic manufacturers and importers compared with 702,176 tons in the same month last year.

Total deliveries during the January-September period by these same sources totaled 5,436,018 tons, compared with 4,863,840 tons in the corresponding period last year.

The department said refiners' stocks on Sept. 30 totaled 487,571 tons compared with 781,794 tons on the corresponding date last year.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., 614 45th St.—Two 3-room apts., front, rear, newly decorated; share bath; porch. BU. 4-3500. 9:30 to 5 P. M.

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BOSTON, 176 Huntington Ave.—Single or double rooms in clean, quiet home. Suite 6; COM. 9855.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Single room, cross ventilation, running water, warm, quiet, 2d floor; conv. Coolidge Cor. M. Baldwin, LONg. 9034.

GREAT NECK, L. I., N. Y.—Cheerful rooms, furnished or unfurnished, home privileges, private residence, desirable neighborhood. Tel. Great Neck 746.

N. Y. C., 101st (Broadway)—Spacious studio double $9; attractive singles, $6-$8.50; light, quiet. Phone morns., eves., AC 2-7675 (Davis).

NEWTON, MASS.—1 or 2-rooms to business couple; light, tel., kitchen privilege. Call Newton North 6752 before 10 a. m.

N. Y. C., single room $5, kitchen privileges, elevator; near Columbia, 502 West 113th St., (Apt. 2-A). CA. 8-3210.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (93rd St.), Apt. 11J—Desirable residence for 2 men, double $10.50; subway; references.

SPACIOUS sunny room, private bath, convenient to bus, train, 8th Ave. subway. Richmond Hill 2-8423.

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JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y., 34-57 82 St., Apt. 6-E—Large southern exposure, twin beds, elevator; 1 person, $1.50; 2 or 3 persons, $1 each; centrally located Fair, airport. HA. 4-7076.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups, temporary, permanent. U. N. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

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AWNINGS, tents, wedding canopies for rent; summer furniture, Venetian blinds, screens, shades; Home specialties, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900, Milford 1800, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2897.

WANTED TO BUY

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg. Wisconsin 7-7969.

General Classified

FARMS FOR SALE

CRANBERRY BOG, 6 acres, Middleboro, Mass.—Screening house, separator on property; also 30 acres suitable land for new bog. Inquire, A. Cornwell, #1 Stoneleigh Close, Scarsdale, N. Y.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

PRACTITIONERS' BOOKKEEPING SHEETS For sample sheet write to A. R. Wiese, Box 820, Milwaukee, Wis.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN be independent; learn details new sales plan; branded hosiery, lingerie; part time, commission. Cardinal, 320 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THUMB INDEXING

BIBLES—WORKS ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE THUMB INDEXED—Other Items of Interest. RAPID PAGE FINDER COMPANY 168 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Plant Spring Flowering Bulbs Now! Narcissus — Tulips Hyacinths and Crocuses for naturalization purposes

G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc. 901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090 Medford Branch 242 High St. Mys. 0600

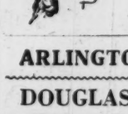
PATRONIZE Chas. B. Perham TEXACO STATIONS 16TH YEAR Broadway and Franklin St. Arlington 368 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT

● PLAX

The universal finish for all enamel Manufactured by Lowe Bros.

R. W. Shattuck & Co., Inc. HARDWARE 444 Mass. Ave. Arl. 0114

Dorothy Benham MILLINERY



ARLINGTON 663 Mass. Avenue WALTHAM 433 Moody Street MALDEN 147 Pleasant Street QUINCY 1233 Hancock Street

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

DOUGLAS E. CURRIE Texaco Marfak Lubrication Tires Batteries Accessories Tel. Arl. 4043 1211 Mass. Ave.

BELMONT

Central Laundry Co. Quality, Service, Satisfaction Guaranteed $50,000 of Latest Equipment Just Installed MODERATE PRICES Telephone Kirkland 7075-6

GREER'S Beech and Trapelo Road Bel. 4620

OYSTERS	Pt. 29c
SHORE HADDOCK	Lb. 10c
FRESH MACKEREL	Lb. 17c
STRIPED BASS	Lb. 29c

Eastern Halibut, Lemon Sole, Fresh Smelts, Live Lobsters and Cape Scallops.

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Do You Need Cash? SELL YOUR OLD GOLD, SILVER AND DIAMONDS TO Arthur W. Fitt Jeweler 26 WEST STREET

Mme. BUETTEL ARNOULD French Millinery

offers her Paris and New York models at 20% discount. 37 Temple Place Salon 9

Personal Christmas Cards imprinted with your name

Smile-A-While Gift Shoppe 1600 BLUE HILL AVENUE Tel. Blu 2033—Mattapan

For a More Lovely You . . . Try Beth Bolton salon de beauté Thoroughness, Quality, Individuality in all branches of Beauty Culture. Expert Operators Beth Bolton—Kathleen Lee—Kay Daniels 26 WEST ST., ROOM 608—609 DEVONSHIRE 7045

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at Whyte's Laundry, Inc. 172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale A Service for Every Household A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BRAINTREE

Wentworth & Woodland TEXACO MARFAX LUBRICATION FIRESTONE TIRES BATTERIES ACCESSORIES Tel. Bra. 0006 Academy and Washington Sts., Braintree

H. WALDECKER'S GREENHOUSES Yes, that is the Reason

Our flowers are cut fresh in our own greenhouses, that is why they last so long 37 Sampson Ave. Tel. Braintree 0063

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc. 27 GRANITE STREET, QUINCY Reading Coal — N. E. Coke Fuel Oil and Oil Burners Sole Agent for "Jeddo" Coal Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham, Weymouth and East Milton

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON

A Smart Way to Save Money

LATEST FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF COATS AT LOW MILL PRICES

Beautifully Tailored . . . Fine Material

FOR WOMEN $16.50 to $22.50

FOR MEN $22.50 to $25.00

Barbour Mills Store
BROCKTON, MASS. On Route 28

Storey & Co
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
ADVANCE SALE
LUXURIANT
Gowns and Slips $1.98

Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 Main St., Brockton, Mass.
No Price Advance
Large Stock—Old Prices
New Christmas Suggestions
Ralph and Ruth Baker

Hewett-Smith Co.
JEWELERS
Established 76 Years
Gifts for All Occasions
140 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

DURAND'S
CHOCOLATE SHOP
ICE CREAM AND CANDY
Now Serving
Delicious Sandwiches and Coffee
12 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON, MASS.

• FARR'S •
"The store that buys direct from the mills"
Fabrics, Curtains, Linens, Blankets, Hosiery, Dresses
51-53 Main Street, Brockton

The Harper Method Shop
CLARA D. CHISHOLM
World's First Scientific System of Beauty Culture
231 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 6220

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS

Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092
Hosiery at Newton
433 Centre St. New. No. 4914-M

RENT A TYPEWRITER
2 months for $5.00
Machines Called For and Delivered

PAINE'S STUDENT STORE
STATIONERS
256 WASHINGTON ST BEACON 0307

Chestnut Hill ESSO Servicenter
"Complete Service for your car on the Worcester Turnpike"
Cor. Boylston and Hammond Sts. LON.
One Block above Benevolent Assn. 8963

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

Individuality—Service—Convenience
Miss Helyn Dodge
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER
(Successor to Mrs. Wicken)
1372 Beacon Street
Aspinwall 9025

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion — Flowers Telegraphed
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST.
TEL. ASP. 5604

Renee's

announces a FALL COLLECTION of SMART and highly diversified MILLINERY
1374 Beacon St. Coolidge Corner
also 27 Central St., Wellesley

Village Flower Shop
Artistic Flower Arrangements
Telegraphed Anywhere
FREDERICK C. CARREIRO
FRANCIS G. CARREIRO
103 Washington Street BEAcon 6000

CAMBRIDGE

Food and Fixings for Halloween Parties
SAGE'S
TRO 2211

Wear-Ever Aluminum
Harvest Sale
• 3-Piece Sauce Pan Set, 1.98
• 4 Star Cooker, 3 Qts. 1.98

RUSSELL R. CAMERON
HEATING—HARDWARE
26 Brattle Street Tro. 6760

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951
9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARSTEIN COAL COMPANY
47 Cogswell Avenue
TROwbridge 0574

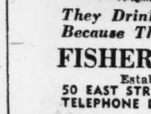
Oil Burners
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC
and
Coal Stokers

MODERNIZE YOUR HOME HEATING

Used Car Clearance Sale
All Makes and All Models
Prices are down
Harvard Automobile Co.
Cambridge Ford Dealer Since 1914
1230-38 Massachusetts Avenue
Near Harvard Square
Tel. TROwbridge 9460

MEN'S SHIRTS
Last year we introduced our new shirts and you men who bought them not only accepted the introduction but came back enthusiastically time and again for more of these great shirt values. They fit—they wear—they don't shrink and they launder beautifully. See them today.
Holyoke Street Broadcloth, $1.50
Brattle Street Broadcloth, $1.85
Dunster Street Oxford, $1.85
Coop Special Broadcloth, $2.50
Harvard Coop. Society
HARVARD SQUARE

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
FRESH DRESSED TURKEYS
EGAN'S MARKET
221 CONCORD AVE. KIR. 9300



New and Used Guaranteed Cars
Complete Line of 1940 Ford Cars
Mackenzie Motor Sales, Inc.
185 MASS. AVE. KIR. 6060

CONCORD

'blue coal'
Coke - Cleercoal - Wood
CONCORD COAL & WOOD CO.
Sudbury Road Concord 110

CONCORD FRUIT CO.
29 Main Street Tel. 435
FIRST CLASS GOODS AT BOTH STORES
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. 1880-1
LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.

Save on Fuel Bills
INSTALL STORM WINDOWS
STORM DOORS
WILSON LUMBER CO.
Opp. B. & M. Depot CON 290

DEDHAM

Dedham • Westwood • Needham

They Drink Our Milk Because They Like It!
FISHER DAIRY
Estab. 1861
50 EAST STREET, DEDHAM
TELEPHONE DEDHAM 1401
Hyde Park, Milton, Roslindale, West Roxbury

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop. Res. Ded. 0507

FALL RIVER

CHERRY & WEBB'S
FALL RIVER, MASS.
SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND'S
LEADING FASHION STORE

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
ESTABLISHED IN 1877

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

Visit this store for your needs in Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN ST. TEL. 3970

Let us
keep your Cookie Jar filled
The kinds that tempt the children and the unexpected callers.
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 Putnam Street Tel. 3693
"Distinctly Different"

F. A. Lane Company
LOW PRICES
will be maintained at this store during Fall season, regardless of market advance. Complete stock of Men's and Boys' Apparel now ready.

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1939
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

Wilbur Coon Shoes
For hard to fit feet
H. E. HAMILTON CO.
250 Main St., Greenfield

Special Sale of
ROLEY-POLEY SLIP COVERS
for Chairs and Davenports
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY
WILSON'S

BUY
COAL • COKE • OIL
FROM
GEO. A. SHELDON, INC.
"Quick—Friendly Service"
TEL. 3693

Gasoline and Sinclair HC Gasoline Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign
ROY'S SERVICE STA.
101 MAIN STREET

See the latest models of Corona and Royal Portable Typewriters
AT
C. H. Demond & Co.
Opp. Public Library, Greenfield, Mass.

FISH'S BAKERY
Home Made Bread, Cakes, Pies and Cookies
Birthday and Wedding Cakes
116 Main Street Dial 3592

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

ZORIC
Franklin County's only Zoric Dry Cleaners
Greenfield Laundry Co.
DIAL 3637

HAVERHILL

JOHN W. PERRY & CO.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
12 Court Street Tel. 1445

TRY THIS
Blend peanut butter with honey. A delicious sandwich spread.
J. K. ATWOOD
146 WHITE STREET Phone 2090

POULTRY MEN
With low production should investigate the "PARK and POLLARD" Feeding Program
Come in and talk it over at the Amesbury Grain Co., Amesbury. Tel. 44, or ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO., Middlesex Street, Bradford. Tel. 44.

THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Is your Battery ready for these cold fall mornings?
Drive In
GREEN AND DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue Tel. 5310

NOYES OIL SERVICE
LEONARD G. NOYES
RANGE and FUEL OILS
Burner Installation and Service
TEL. 3170 and 6776-M

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL (Continued)

GERROS'
MEN'S SHOP
for
HART SCHAFFNER AND MARX
Clothes

5 Washington Sq. Tel. 4838

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass.

Anthracite Bituminous
COAL and COKE
Ellison Coal and Grain Co.
15-21 Middlesex St., Bradford Tel. 44

HINGHAM

DYKEMAN'S MARKET
HINGHAM 0091—0092
New crop walnuts—candied fruits
Selected fresh fruits and vegetables
S. S. Pierce Co. Groceries
Quality Provisions for all occasions

GULF
Gasoline, Tires
Batteries, Auto Accessories
RALEIGH BICYCLES
Sold, Rented, Repaired
WILLIAM F. QUINN, Inc.
22 North St., Hingham Hing. 0108

HOLYOKE

For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

Mink Blended MARMOT Fur Coats
$119
fashioned in the new popular silhouette
Cherry & Webb's

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

New Fall Footwear
for
Men and Women
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
275 Essex St.

P. NUTTON
Heating Oils—Oil Burners
Sales—Service
Serving Lawrence, Methuen, Andovers
Office Tel.
Bulk Plant Law. 4343
Osgood St., Methuen And. 1065

LEXINGTON

For Halloween

Kemp's Signature Chocolates, 60c lb.
Kemp's Peanut Brittle 25c lb.
Kemp's Mixed Nuts 59c lb.
Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0064

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Finest of High Quality Meats, Always
Strictly Fresh Caught Fish Daily from the Boston Fish Pier.
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables every morning. Native Lexington Grown, and from the Boston Terminal Markets.
A Complete Stock of Highest of Extra Quality Groceries.

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

J. T. CARLSON
Florist
83 EAST ST. TEL. LEX. 0589
You are cordially invited to visit our New Display Room—when ordering your Cut Flowers and Potted Plants.

Dresses—Coats
Sweaters—Skirts—Blouses
Vanity Fair Hosiery 79c $1.00, $1.15
Blas-Strait Pure Silk and Satin Slips $2.00
Bags—Gloves—Handkerchiefs
Neckwear—Costume Jewelry
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 MASS. AVE., Opp. Arcade
Telephone Lex. 0171-M

LOWELL

For information egarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowel 2-9748
8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHERRY & WEBB'S
New Fall Collection of your favorite
Betty Hartford Dresses
$5.95 Misses' and Women's Sizes

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL (Continued)

Robertson's 54th Anniversary SALE
Now in Progress
Your chance to still buy Furniture at the old before-the-rise prices.
PRESCOTT STREET

Pollard's
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Merrimack Street
Lowell, Mass.

LYNN

"The House for Service"

See Our Displays of New
Fall Furntiure
Draperies, Rugs, Lamps, and Linoleums
W. B. GIFFORD
97 and 99 Market Street

Hand Made Lace
Table Cloths
Beautiful vintage design. Hand twist thread lace. Size 36x36. They are regularly priced at $1.98. For the October Sale..... $1.00 each
Goddard Bros
Market Street, Lynn, Massachusetts
Telephone LY 2-3737

Matson's
APPAREL SHOP
45 Market Street, Lynn
Buy Quality at Modest Prices
Dresses Coats
for the
Miss—Junior Miss—Matron
WEDDING GIFTS
Beautiful and Useful Gifts that are sure to please the Bride
$1.00 and up
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION, COR. BUFFUM STREET

Select Your
Christmas Cards
before the rush
155 Broad Street LYnn 3-7920

Have your hair mattress made over into an inner spring mattress that has lasting comfort
by
EARL G. WARFIELD
LY 2-9750 110 Broad Street, Lynn

MALDEN

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
E. D. KAULBACK & Son
Florist
GEORGE H. PIKE Prop.
160 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. MAL. 0500

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 $5.50 $6
New Fall Styles Are Now Here
HIGGINS
107 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 1487

Fall Suits and Topcoats
Suits $25-$30-$35
Topcoats $16.50-$19.50-$25.00
BENOIT DUFF CO.
93 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN

SALES DAYS
Friday—Saturday
Famous TRU-VAL Shirts, $1.35
3 for $4.00
"The apparel shop that's on the Square"
BAKER'S 440 MAIN STREET MALDEN SQUARE

MEDFORD

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt—Friendly Service—Efficient
Let Us
Condition Your Car
For Winter Driving
After the wear of summer driving your car needs tuning up for safety and comfort.
Radiator Special $2.05
Lube $3.95
Complete Service $5.70
Call in for full details
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. Mystic 1895
Corner Riverside Ave. and River St.

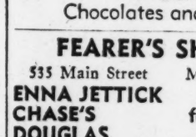
Hillside Shade & Screen Co.
JAMES I. MAXWELL, Prop.
CUSTOM MADE
Shades—Screens—Venetian Blinds
67 Hume Avenue Tel. Mystic 3166

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD (Continued)

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High-Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

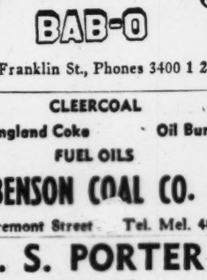
ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6500 364 Boston Avenue



Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Every day—serve your family's favorite—pure MILK from
C. W. SPEAR
CRY. 0610
37 Central Street Wakefield

STEARNS AND HILL, INC.
505 MAIN STREET
FINE CANDY
STATIONERY
TOILET GOODS
CAMERA SUPPLIES

Hallowe'en Candies and Ice Cream
Hopkins
Our Own Make Chocolates and Caramels

FEARER'S SHOES
535 Main Street Mel. 2613-W
ENNA JETTICK for women
CHASE'S for children
DOUGLAS for men
Correct Fitting Our Specialty

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
BAB-O
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400 1 2 3

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

S. S. PORTER
Incorporated
Electricians for over 35 years
Established 1899 450 MAIN STREET Tel. 0066

GARNISS MARKET
950 MAIN 163 W. EMERSON
463 FRANKLIN

NEEDHAM

FORD CARS for 1940
on Display at
Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
25 Chapel Street Ford Needham, Mass.

BLUE COAL N. E. COKE
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
OIL BURNERS
INSTALLED AND SERVICED
FUEL OIL RANGE OIL
All deliveries by metered trucks
1036 GREAT PLAIN AVE
PHONES 1618—0810 NEE.

Tel-NEE. 0330
RIMMELE'S MARKET
• FOOD SPECIALISTS •
wth prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

HELENE'S
For Better Hats
Hand Bags
Gordon Hosiery
THEATRE BLOCK — NEEDHAM

Halloween Party Goods
THE MARCRO SHOP
A Marion Groscup Service
902 Great Plain Ave. Needham, Mass.
PHONE 1734 NEE.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Shrafft's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

STAR STORE
FASHIONS FOR FALL AND WINTER
Accessories for Complete Costume Smartness
BUSH & CO., Inc.
J. T. CHAMPION, MGR.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant Street Tel. 3790, 3791

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Ready to Use or Put Away
Parson's Laundry Co., Inc.
TELEPHONE 5000

Special Discount
On All Oak Hill Goods
Next Week
TABER'S MARKET
258 Union Street

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Cen. New 4600
TEXACO
Cen. New. 3736 New. No. 1634 Cen. New. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
FALL INSPECTION STATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Smart Fall Shoes
in all the Latest Styles
Jack O'Lantern Shoes
for Boys and Girls
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

Individual Christmas Cards
with your name on every one
50 for $1.00
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

Kelsey's Annual Canned Foods
Sale Now in Progress
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE STREET DIAL 2-3733

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

DOUGHNUTS!
In Variety for your Halloween Party
BREAD AND ROLLS
E. F. Fish Bakery
289 NORTH STREET

General Motors
Home Radio
$12.45 up
JACK ROSE, INCORP.
78 WEST STREET

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M
8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

If you are interested in buying a Dependable Used Car, see what Buick has to offer this month.
"Buick's the Beauty!"
SOUTH SHORE BUICK CO.
125 HANCOCK STREET

Worth Getting Excited About!
Our beautifully laundered curtains
OLD COLONY
Launderers Cleaners
PRES. 5000

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for Every Purpose
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INCORPORATED
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by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
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Repaired and Remodeled
THE BETTER CLEANING & TAILORING CO.
16 CHESTNUT STREET

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Town of Reading, Mass.
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dealers in
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for the home
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HOME-MADE ICE CREAM
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This Week's Specials
Banana Ice Cream and Orange Pineapple
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—Back at the Old Stand—

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Men's, Women's and Children's
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for All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
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and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

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Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

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BOTANY TIES ARROW SHIRTS
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Flowers of Distinction
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Unexpected Guests!
—no bother or extra expenses—with the "CREAM-TOP" bottle.
If you've not seen it, call Mid. 3818 and the routeman will gladly demonstrate it to you.
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Leg and Loin of Lamb 21c lb.—Genuine Spring—10 to 14 lbs. average.
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Visit ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Mobilubrication Certified
Wel. 1276 "Bumper-to-Bumper Service"

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See Your Milk Perfected—Visit Our Dairy Any Time
PROMPT DELIVERY IN YOUR LOCALITY
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1456

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
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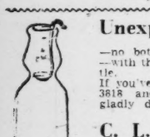
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing • Mending • Altering

WESTON



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Selected Meats
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Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
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MASSACHUSETTS

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Fresh Dressed Fowl—4 to 4½-lb. avg., 23c lb.
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Fresh Cauliflowers 15 to 29c each
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WINTHROP LAUNDERING COMPANY
18 Central Street Ocean 1226
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Let us make your blankets like new. We launder everything. Also send your Fall Clothes to us to be Cleaned.

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Fuel Oils
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Coal Stokers
Oil Burners
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Launderers Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
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European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1 Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON. 20 Montpelier Road — Highly recommended; liberal table; gas fires bedrooms; C. H. W.; homely; central; near sea; 2 gns. p. w. HOVE 6141

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HOVE, Sussex—Furnished, 1 bed 2 reception rooms, 3 divan beds; bathroom, kitchen; central; 3 gns. p. w.; or would let 2 rooms, use kitchen. GLEDHILL, 14, St. Aubyns.

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FIRST-CLASS home-made cakes delivered weekly. Reading, Maidenhead, Wokingham districts. Moffatt-Francis, High Street, Twyford. Phone 127

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HERTS, England—For sale, old cottage-style house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception, open country 15 miles London; price £1850. Apply: Hait-spring House, Aldenham.

HINDHEAD, Surrey — Attractive cottage-residence for sale; 2 reception, 3-4 bedrooms, C. H. W., garden; garage; sunny views; golf; price freehold £1200. Apply Nicholls, "Corry Edge," Linkside.

HOUSES TO LET

IVER, Bucks—Safety area, furnished house 3½ gns. p. w.; 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, large garden; G. J. W. R., Paddington. ELOART, Burnbrae, Ferndown, Dorset.

SUTTON, Surrey (Neutral area)—Very comfortably furnished house; 2 reception, cloakroom, 4 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, ping-pong room, garage, cellars, garden; very near Christian Science church. Box W-1491, BCM/CSM London.

SURREY (Neutral Area)—Comfortable little home to let furnished, 2- to 3 bedrooms, coal stoves, gas fires; 7 mins. station, 35 mins. Victoria. FRY, 11 Northwood Rd., Carshalton Beeches.

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BERKS.—30 miles London, two single rooms for sole paying guests in private home of character; lovely garden; near Christian Science church; 4½ gns. p. w. each. Box W-1356, BCM/CSM London.

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PIANOS
MUSIC
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Grove Road, Eastbourne
Little Common, Bexhill
Sanitary and Hot Water Engineers
Plumbers to the Permutit Water Softener Co. (By Appointment)
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(Continued)

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.
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"At Your Service"
MILK BARS
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317 Broad Str (City)
12 High Str. (City)
35 Hurst Str. (City)
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You will get super attention and value. Why not visit 213 HIGH STREET to replenish your wardrobe
Phone Erd. 1541

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Furnish at
ALLENS
on Deferred Terms for Cash Prices
Everything you choose delivered for first small payment, balance spread over 1, 2 or 3 years according to amount, only 2½% p. a. interest for this convenience. Ask for details.
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THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton, Southbourne

Anderson & McAuley
LTD.
HOUSEHOLD LINEN, DOWN QUILTS, BLANKETS, FANCY LINEN, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY AND LINGERIE
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

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LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
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BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
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THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
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Advice and Estimates Free
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SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
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Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

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SHOPFITTER and CONTRACTOR
Estimates Free
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Phone: Bournemouth 1030
Day and Night

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Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High-Grade Repairs

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WILLIAM HILL
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High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING

SAFE MILK
Feel safe and be safe, Use Pasteurised
MILK
as supplied by
BELGRAVIA DAIRY CO.
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Branches throughout Brighton and District, also 93 Boundary Road, Hove; London Road, Withdean; 41 Ladies Mile, Patcham; Kemp Town and Shoreham.

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 WESTERN ROAD, BRIGHTON

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE
(Continued)

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COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
Are Able to Meet All and Every HOME FURNISHING NEED
Five Floors of
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Etc. Etc.

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Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
Highest Quality Lowest Price

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General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

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HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
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Tel. HOVE 4613

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3, The Corridor, Bath
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

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DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

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Morning Refreshment
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, near Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

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The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
• BOOKLET ON REQUEST
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ELECTRICAL WORK of All Kinds
Advice and Estimates Free
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Electric Cooking Utensils
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and PILLOWS
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Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY
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LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
Phone LEE Gn. 5444 Phone RAVensbourne 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.
OR—BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection.

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(Continued)

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Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in repairs
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DISTINCTIVE FABRICS FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS—MAKERS OF LUXURIOUS UPHOLSTERY
Cost Moderate
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Sample Greeting Card Books on request
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"The Best Meat in Croydon"
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Hockey & Brimacombe
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Sanitary and Hot Water Engineers
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Guildford's Ladies' Wear Specialists. Gowns, Coats, Knitwear, Corsets
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(Continued)

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A slight pressure on Knob releases the sugar.
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BUILDERS, DECORATORS and SANITARY ENGINEERS
Paines Lane, Pinner

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THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
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OPERA GLASSES, ETC.
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Everything for the Garden
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for Ladies and Gentlemen
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We dress particular men and their sons
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Historically famous for "Maids of Honour" Cakes and noted for its delightful Restaurant and Tea Room.
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"OPEN ON SUNDAYS"

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Underclothing and Hosiery
"VEDONIS" and "MERIDIAN" Underwear
16 MAIDS OF HONOUR PARADE
RED LION STREET RICHMOND

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THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

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SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE
SNELLS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
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Agents for the celebrated
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82 BRANCHES
Fresh from the Factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
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144, Holborn, London, E. C. 1

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A Model for Every Rider From £5.10s. or 2/6 a week
Call or write for full details:
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Prompt delivery of best quality coal.

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Removal Contractors
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ENGLAND

SUTTON—Surrey
(Continued)

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Party Fun

Introductions

The leader of this game selects two or three assistants and they take their places at intervals in a circle of players. The leader then introduces himself by saying, for example: "I am John Milton."

Beginning with the player on the leader's left, each one then identifies himself as some famous poet. This continues round the circle until one of the assistants (the only other ones so privileged) may unexpectedly name a man or woman prominent in another art or profession. He might say he was "Corot," and thus start a series of introductions of artists which would continue until another assistant introduced a name belonging to a different group.

The player to the left of an assistant may not notice that a change has been made, and therefore fail to introduce himself under the new classification. If, for instance, he names a poet when a sculptor is indicated, and other players note the error, the player must forfeit the name to the next player, and drop out.

The game is played as long as desired, and may introduce animals, birds, fish, fruits, flowers, etc., as well as famous men and women.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Another 'If'

If we noticed little pleasures
As we notice little pains;
If we quite forgot our losses
And remembered all our gains;
If we looked for people's virtues,
And their faults refused to see,
What a comfortable, happy,
Cheerful place this world would be!

—Anon.

A Verse for Today . . .

As the father hath loved me, so have I loved you: continue ye in my love.—JOHN 15:9.

In the Austrian Alps

Monitor Camera Club from S. de Wit-Beijen, Utrecht, Holland

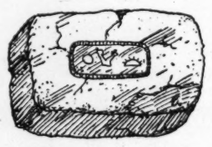
Conquerors of a peak near Innsbruck, Austria, stop to survey the mountainous countryside

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Most Common Bricks Are Red?

Bricks are made from clay mixed with water, and heated or baked. Thousands of years ago it was discovered that baking clay at a high temperature makes it become almost as hard as rock. Specimens of bricks made by artificial heat about 6,000 years ago have been discovered in Babylonian excavations. Some authorities state that bricks were made as much as 12,000 years ago.

The clay used in the making of



Egyptian brick, with name of reigning queen

common brick is usually impure; that is, it contains iron oxide, lime, magnesium carbonate, potash, soda, etc. It is the presence of an "impurity" that gives to bricks their distinctive color. A clay which contains a considerable portion of iron oxide will turn the familiar fiery red when heated in the kiln. Clay which contains a quantity of lime will make cream-colored or yellow brick.

The Egyptians did not kiln-burn their bricks. Theirs, instead, were sun-baked, like the adobe bricks used in Mexico and in some parts of southwestern United States.

The Egyptian clay, dug from the bed of the Nile, lacked tenacity, the stickiness to make it cohere; so it was the custom to add chopped straw to serve as a binder, as horsehair is sometimes added to plaster to increase its strength.

Acquainted with the familiar story of the plight of the Israelites being forced to "make bricks without straw," an American chemist by the name of Acheson experimented to learn just how straw improved the quality of the brick. He boiled a quantity of straw and made bricks with the resulting liquid. Tests showed that bricks made with this straw water were markedly more tenacious and less liable to crack and break than bricks made with plain water. Further experiment disclosed the active ingredient to be the tannin in the straw, and tannin-treated clay is now known as "Egyptianized clay."—W. P. Keasbey.

Odds and Ends

But There's No Versailles

Brazil constitutes nearly one-half of South America, and occupies an area equal to the whole of Europe.

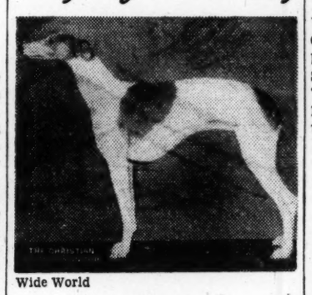
Competition Among Senators?

Federal statistics indicate that living costs in the United States are highest in Washington, D. C., and lowest in Mobile, Ala.

Expensive Swinging

To earn enough money to purchase an ordinary hand lantern, a railroad must haul one ton of freight an average of 146 miles.

Dogs of Our Day



Wide World

Greyhound

Despite the oftentimes cruel use of this beautiful animal for racing purposes, the greyhound is a strong, graceful, and sensitive creature. He is of honorable and ancient lineage and appears in countless old books and paintings.

His streamlined curves and slender and sloping shoulders allow for a long spring in running. The greyhound is of high intelligence, although the modern dog is often bred for speed rather than companionship. The Greeks referred to him as "the swallow of the air."

The greyhound should measure from 28 to 31 inches at the shoulder, and weigh from 50 to 55 pounds. He has a short close coat which reveals his muscular build. He is said to have been established as a breed in England about 1836.

In Lighter Vein

Handicapped

A Motorist: "Doesn't that roar of traffic affect your driving?"

B Motorist: "I'll say it does! I can't hear a word my wife says."

Time Enough!

"Man can do no wrong."

"Right. If there's a mistake made at home, it's his wife's fault; and if there's one made at the office, it's his secretary's."

Speaking of Spades

Minnie Gutsch believes in calling a spade a spade . . . except when playing bridge . . . and then she calls a spade two spades.—El Paso World News.

What's In a Name?

Reader: "I want the book called 'Who Is Your Principal?' but I don't know who wrote it."

Librarian: "'Hoosier Schoolmaster' is the book you want."—N. Y. Christian Advocate.

Off With the Old!

The skipper's son had been watching his father at the wheel. Presently the man turned to the boy. "Take over the wheel for a second, lad," he said. "I must go and have a look at my charts." He paused, and pointed to a distant star. "Steer by that, and you'll be all right," he added.

The boy grasped the wheel, but very soon that boat was out of her course. Finally the star disappeared astern the vessel. The boy scratched his head in perplexity. "Hi, dad," he called, "come and find me another star! I've passed that one!"—East Sussex News.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The 'Vinegar' Bible

Despite the excellence of our familiar King James Version, as evidenced by the fact that after more than three centuries of use it still remains virtually unrivalled as the basis for a study of the Scriptures in the English language, a number of its early editions were marred by what Dr. Hoare has described as "the deplorable carelessness of its printers."

One classic example of this point is found in an edition which came out in the year 1717, and is widely known as "the Vinegar Bible" because the compositors and proofreaders of the day allowed the Master's parable concerning the wicked husbandmen in Luke, chapter 20, to be described not as "The parable of the Vineyard," but as that of "the Vinegar."

Fortunately, so much special care is expended on the proofreading of modern editions of the Authorized Version that such mistakes seldom or never appear.

A Marble Houseboat!

Harriet Geithmann, Seattle

This famous stone boat, with its wooden superstructure, is in the artificial lake on the grounds of the Summer Palace, Peiping

Daily Quotation

THOSE who bring sunshine to the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves.
—J. M. BARRIE.

It Has Been Said of Selfishness

A man is called selfish, not for pursuing his own good, but for neglecting his neighbor's.—Whately.

The selfish man suffers more from his selfishness than he from whom the selfishness withholds some important benefit.—Emerson.

He who lives only to benefit himself confers on the world a benefit when he leaves it.—Tertullian.

Those who have the least selfishness have the best material for being happy.—Mme. Sigourney.

How much that the world calls selfishness is only generosity with narrow walls—a too exclusive solicitude to maintain a wife in luxury, or make one's children rich.—T. W. Higginson.

The World of Humor

—Hjemmet, Denmark

The tape that wouldn't break.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'One Good Turn—'

Arlington, Mass.

Mr. F—— had charge of a department which was temporarily closed because of a lowered budget. The enforced vacation of one month was a serious blow to the employees, and they soon began appealing to him to be re-employed. Because he was sympathetic with their needs and unable to alter circumstances, he found himself dreading these daily interviews.

When toward the end of the week Miss G—— was announced by the boy who helped about after school, he felt unable to face her. She had had so much trouble during the year and was such a good worker that he felt sure of her mission. Of course, she would consider herself to be the "exception."

He watched her as she twisted the handle of her bag while he searched for words to soften his refusal.

"I know, Mr. F——, that you haven't shut down the department because of lack of work," she began, as he nodded toward a chair. "And of course you recall that I was out for three weeks last winter."

He nodded, wearily.

"At that time, my need for money was very great, and your firm paid me though I was unable to work. Now, I want to help you although you are unable to pay me. You say there is plenty to do?"

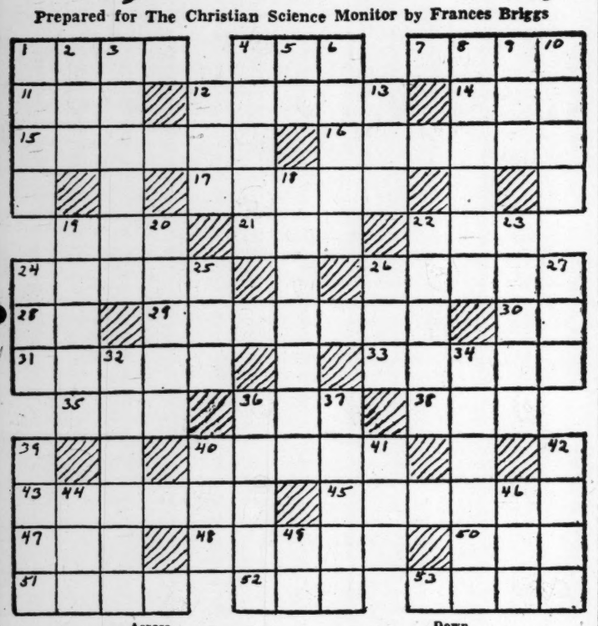
"You mean you are willing to work—for nothing?" His surprise was so unfeigned that she smiled as she nodded in the affirmative.

"Most certainly! One good turn, you know, deserves another," and she prepared to leave. "But I have an errand to do so I'll drop in on the way back after you've had time to think it over."

Mr. F—— sank down into the vacated chair, the lines of worry fading from his face, even as the memory of disgruntled employees faded from his mind. Only the gratitude of Miss G—— remained, as he prepared to accept her very welcome offer of help.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Would a curlew have buds, oars, or a bill?
4—What is a kilim?
7—Who was second son of Adam and Eve?
11—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
12—What is Bilma of French West Africa?
14—Where is Crooked River (abbr.)?
15—What is the flower for birth month of September (pl.)?
16—What is a German town on Rhine River?
17—What is a river of Silesia, Germany?
19—A hostel is what?
21—A pill, is a nut, owl, or hut—which?
22—What is name of a commune of Belgium?
24—What is first name of a well-known Oliver Wendell Holmes heroine?
26—Instinctive discernment is what?
28—Symbol for nickel is what?
29—What is a river of France and Germany?
30—What Greek letter is equivalent to English "n"?
31—What is longest river of Denmark?
33—What river of northeastern Italy flows to Gulf of Venice?
35—What prefix means "amiss"?
36—What Polish river flows to the Narew and the Vistula?
38—Unity.
40—What do you call scalepan of a balance?
43—What is the only metal which occurs native abundantly in large masses?
45—Anchor line of a dory is called what?
47—What is a partial sole put on over worn sole?
48—A wood nymph is what?
50—Excavated.
51—Is a flat-bottomed boat, what piece takes place of afterpart of a keel?
52—What is monetary unit of Japan?
53—What is the female of domestic fowl (pl.)?

Down

1—What animal is emblem of Bern, Switzerland?
2—In speaking of Biblical Jogbehah, what possessive pronoun would you use?
3—Who inhabited ancient Latium?
4—Who wrote "The Four Feathers"?
5—While.
6—Lamas dwell where?
8—What is capital of Colombia, S. A.?
9—Before.
10—What light open cotton fabric is used for window curtains?
12—A spherical body is what?
13—What title is prefixed to Christian name of a knight?
18—What are offices where business requiring writing is transacted?
19—What is another name for Troy?
20—What French commune is rich in Roman remains?
22—What is name of a city of Illinois?
23—What is that on which anything turns or depends?
24—Where is Margate (abbr.)?
25—What is any of grand divisions of geological time?
26—Where is Fernandina (abbr.)?
27—What is a woody herb of Europe?
32—What is a commune of France on English Channel?
34—In baseball, what do you call side of home plate nearest batter?
36—What is name of a seaport of Wales?
37—What is a town of northeastern Formosa?
39—What is name of a book of New Testament?
40—A couch is what?
41—Cain fled to what land?
42—Do not put all of what in one basket?
44—On what tree do acorns grow?
46—A cloistress is what?
49—What is a pronoun used in Bible?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

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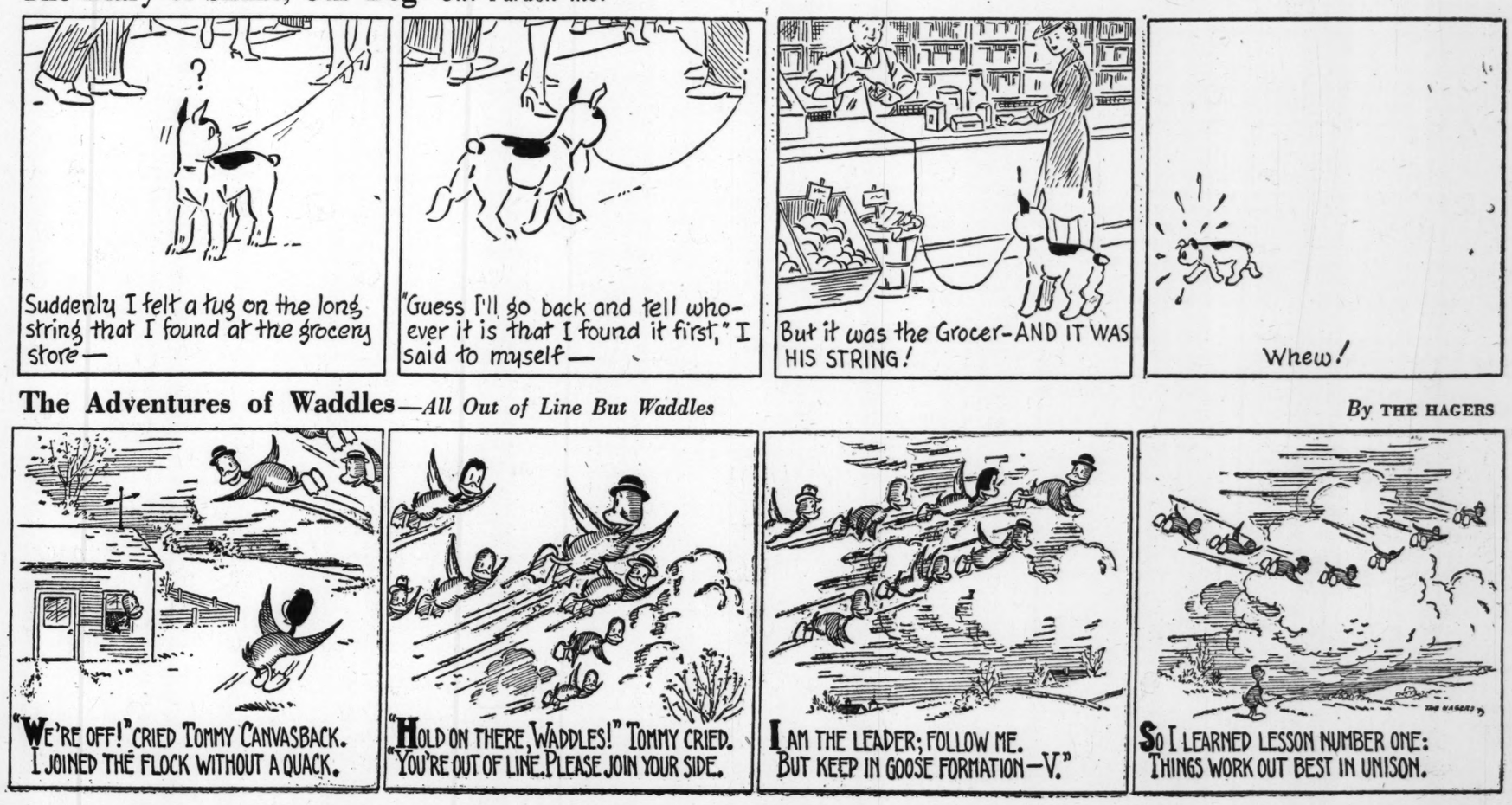
By LE PELLEY

ARE WE GOING TO KEEP ON WITH THE ORCHESTRA?
I DON'T THINK SO.... I THINK THE TOWN HAS A COMMITTEE AGAINST IT!
I'M STILL TAKING MUSIC LESSONS AND SO IS MARMADUKE
AND SO AM I... WE'LL HAVE AN ORCHESTRA SOMEDAY....
OH- SHE PERCHED ON A WARM FRYING PAN AND JUST FLEW OFF THE HANDLE
IT SEEMS REALLY JUST A MATTER OF ALL BEING ABLE TO PLAY THE SAME PIECE AT MORE OR LESS THE SAME TIME ...
...OR ELSE JUST HAVE A FIRST-CLASS DRUMMER
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh! Pardon me!*


Suddenly I felt a tug on the long string that I found at the grocery store—
"Guess I'll go back and tell whoever it is that I found it first," I said to myself—
But it was the Grocer-AND IT WAS HIS STRING!
Whew!

The Adventures of Waddles—*All Out of Line But Waddles*

By THE HAGERS

"WE'RE OFF!" CRIED TOMMY CANVASBACK. I JOINED THE FLOCK WITHOUT A QUACK.
"HOLD ON THERE, WADDLES!" TOMMY CRIED. "YOU'RE OUT OF LINE. PLEASE JOIN YOUR SIDE.
I AM THE LEADER; FOLLOW ME. BUT KEEP IN GOOSE FORMATION—V."
SO I LEARNED LESSON NUMBER ONE: THINGS WORK OUT BEST IN UNISON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bad News, Good Propaganda

"The people of this country are resolute enough to hear bad news." Here Prime Minister Chamberlain gives a key to much in the war news—and in the war. The British are not without their Euphemisms—they say "dust-bin" when they mean garbage can—but they take their bad news straight. There have been no soft words in London's reporting of war losses; sometimes, indeed, it has almost seemed that officialdom intentionally sharpened bad news with blunt statement. But Mr. Chamberlain knows his people, and also that honesty is the best propaganda.

Referring to German claims of damaging or sinking the Hood, the Repulse, and the Ark Royal, he says such reports "may serve for a time to raise their spirits but in the end their falsity will be demonstrated and the consequent disappointment will be only the more depressing." He might have quoted a certain high authority on German and English propaganda in the World War:

> Thus the English soldier could not even for a moment have the impression that his country had taught him the wrong facts, something which was unfortunately the case to such an extent with the German soldier that he finally rejected everything that came from this side as "swindle."

Adolf Hitler wrote those words in "Mein Kampf," and in this war he has tried to avoid repeating World War blunders. American newspapermen have been frankly astonished by some of the dispatches and pictures German censors have passed. But there are indications that Berlin is being more honest with other peoples than with the Germans themselves. For some of the material allowed to come out could not be circulated in Germany. Could anyone in Berlin today get The Times of London openly through the mail, as Raymond Gram Swing says he did in the World War? Even before this war started many Germans would have rejected with Herr Hitler's own strong words the "news" his Propaganda Ministry furnished.

Berlin may have counteracted some of this distrust by reporting certain German losses, but it has been far less blunt about bad news than London. Moreover the German Government has so "protected" its people from news even from neutral countries that listening to foreign radio reports is a capital offense. Indeed, it appears that the whole structure of the Hitler regime is so dependent on saving the German people from the impact of uncensored news that it is bound to repeat the mistakes denounced in "Mein Kampf." And when unpleasant facts finally break through how devastating must be their effect!

The Anti-Submarine Order

President Roosevelt's proclamation barring the territorial waters of the United States to submarines of any of the belligerent powers is evidently precautionary rather than applied to any situation in which a need for action has been shown to exist. No foreign submarine has entered an American port during the present hostilities.

It is well however to meet such conditions before a case or a precedent arises, in order that the nation may not be accused, as in the arms embargo debate, of changing its rules to favor one or the other contestant. Of course, it is plain that one effect hoped for from the order is that submarine warfare on merchant shipping may be kept away from American shores.

Already it is being argued that if such was the purpose the President might have been more "neutral" had he included armed merchantmen, since the provision of the 1937 Neutrality Act reads "submarines or armed merchant vessels." As it is, the order gives moral if not present practical support to the Allies. Precedent may be found in the action of Sweden, Spain, and Norway in barring submarines from their ports in the World War. And it will have popular approval. Few Americans would have tolerated submarines fueling or taking refuge in their ports and then lying in wait for their prey outside the three-mile limit.

If the President's course should be followed by the Latin-American nations whose representatives discussed such action at the recent Panama Conference, then an added safeguard might be raised against the possible extension of warlike operations to the Western Hemisphere.

The Allies Capture a Pact

The war on the Western Front may have lacked the spectacular gains needed to inspire folk on the "home front" but diplomacy has its victories no less than military strategy. How many square miles of battle-ground, how many ships sunk or captured, how many planes destroyed would equal in importance to the Allies their acquisition of Turkey as a partner in the mutual assistance pact just signed at Ankara? Coming so closely upon the empty-handed return of Turkey's foreign minister from Moscow, Mr. Chamberlain's announcement to the British Parliament of the conclusion of this pact must be read as a diplomatic triumph for the Allies.

Primarily it is a triumph over Germany. Turkey is specifically exempted from obligation to fight against Russia. It is inconceivable that Russian influence in the Balkans can be greatly lessened by a diplomatic agreement, since this influence rests on cultural and mystical values and on strong political traditions. But the use which Germany can make of that influence is distinctly limited. Had Turkey assented to Russian plans for Balkan reorganization, this assent would have figuratively closed the door to Allied influence there, and literally closed the Dardanelles to Allied warships.

Turko-Russian friendship may undergo some strain as a result of the event in Ankara. Yet Moscow may well reflect that the chief loss will be Germany's. For the most important aspects of the mutual assistance pact between the Allies and Turkey is that is severs the link which Germany had through Russia with Turkey, and that Germany's southeastern neighbors will feel increased Allied counterweights to German pressures.

Another important effect of the pact is felt in Rome. There it is recognized as increasing the hazards in any Italian venture on Germany's side, and at the same time to be serving Italian interests insofar as it tends to modify Russia's hope of diplomatic conquest in the Balkans.

Children and Chores

The modern child is a stranger to work and this isn't good for him, the New York Congress of Parents and Teachers was told the other day by Dr. Luther Gulick. Junior may not agree, but his father probably will, especially if he was brought up in the country, and even, perhaps, if he grew up in a city.

"Disappearance of a work environment"—the very phrase would have puzzled a boy some years ago—is causing children to grow up without experiencing the zest of work or appreciation of the value of money. Home and school should provide needed training by "chores and crafts," 'tis said. Not even today's full program of sports takes the place of work.

Boys who were boys forty or fifty years ago, especially on a farm or in a country village, remember their work and chores as a joy, not as "guidance" or "character building." Of course, there were times when fishing in the creek would have been more fun than hoeing corn. Sometimes, too, it was hard to get out of bed at 5 a. m. to go for the cows in the lower pasture, or to carry corn to the Rhode Island Red hens and chickens long before breakfast. But when a boy took a calf or chickens of his own to the county fair and came home with two blue ribbons, early rising was forgotten. Filling the wood box in the frosty twilight wasn't really a chore, it was the prelude to a warm, cheerful evening in the farmhouse, with next day's lessons learned in the glow of a kerosene lamp beside a big dish of popcorn or Northern Spy apples, followed by a game of dominoes when the "examples" or "compositions" were finished.

Chores—indoor and outdoor—were a way of life in those halcyon days. Even the feat of establishing effective contact between a reluctant calf and a bucket of skimmed milk was an adventure, however unevenly the milk was divided between the calf and a boy's overalls. Picking apples on a sunny Autumn Saturday when school didn't "keep," or carrying baskets of husked corn into the corncrib—who could ever call that a chore! And wasn't a boy proud when he was big enough to drive the big Percheron farm team, or to guide the plow?

Yes, children and work still need to get acquainted. Maybe there are ways to do so today. There should be. But will there ever be pleasanter ones than those in our simpler yesterdays?

The Bookshelf

Dr. Butler's Story

History frequently has suffered through the failure of its contributors to record its activities with the emphasis that participation alone can give. But broad segments of the American history of the past half-century are to suffer no such neglect, for Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, in his autobiographic ACROSS THE BUSY YEARS (New York: Scribners. $3.75) has set down a multitude of the most striking, while often little-known developments in American politics and education since 1880.

While few Americans have equaled Dr. Butler in his influence on higher education or in the breadth of his political acquaintanceship, still fewer have combined the two in such even complement. Hence it is not surprising to find the book's 421 pages almost exactly divided between the two fields.

Having entered Columbia College in 1878, Dr. Butler soon learned that his life work lay, not in politics, but in education. Returning from a year's study in Germany, he was instrumental in the transformation of Columbia into a university and in the establishment of its Teachers College, its library and the now almost universally accepted system of College Entrance Examinations. This activity was crowned with the presidency of Columbia in 1901.

Meanwhile, Dr. Butler had become a leading figure in the Republican Party, of which his father had once been an influential member. Beginning in 1880, he attended every Republican National Convention through that of 1932, when, as he wrote, the GOP had sunk to a level where "today there are millions of Republicans, but there is no Republican Party."

Each of these conventions is given a subchapter, the greatest attention being paid to those of 1880, 1890, 1912 and 1916. In writing of them, however, Dr. Butler offers no repetition of events already covered in history textbooks, but confines himself to the undisclosed maneuverings, the bitter feuds, the amusing situations, that developed behind closed doors and that, in some instances, profoundly affected not only the United States but the whole world.

Particularly succinct are the portraits of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson, and Harding, with the first and last of whom Dr. Butler was on intimate terms. In fact, Dr. Butler gives us such an insight into those he describes that one regrets that he includes no reference to Hoover and less than a line on Franklin D. Roosevelt. It is possible, however, that these two key characters may receive notice in the second volume of the autobiography which will deal with Dr. Butler's international activities.

And for those who want a last word on Columbia University and the Republican Party, Dr. Butler has it. Holding that, in all likelihood, New York City soon will become the world capital of thought and action, he predicts for Columbia a place "of the highest importance in the history of the human race." For the Republican Party, however, he holds out little hope until it is transformed and ready to offer "new, liberal and constructive leadership to the youth of the land."

J. G. H.

He'll Have to Change His Approach

Swords Over Lapland

Two of the most successful and most perturbed towns in neutral Europe are Kiruna and Gällivare in Swedish Lapland. They live—handsomely—on the profits from their phenomenal iron mountains called respectively Kirunavaara and Malmberget. The ore of the first-named mountain is the richest in grade in the world, being 60 to 70 per cent pure instead of the average 30 to 40 per cent. It sends, in normal times, twenty-four trains of ore a day to the neighboring but Norwegian port of Narvik to be transshipped thence, largely to Germany. The ore trains consist often of forty-four cars, and each car contains thirty-five tons of this fabulously pure mineral from which material progress or ghastly destruction can be wrought. With ocean transportation now blocked by Britain, Kirunavaara's vast supply of iron can still be shipped to Germany, and is shipped, from the Baltic port of Luleå. Other thousands of tons are sent from Kiruna's neighbor town of iron, Gällivare. Needless to say, nearly all of this now finds its way into the maw of Moloch as part of his diet of destruction.

Kiruna and Gällivare are not at all happy about this. Sweden is not happy. I know the Swedish attitude from talks which I was privileged to have with responsible officials in Lapland and in Stockholm only a few weeks before the outbreak of war. Sweden could only dam this river of ore at the serious risk of compromising her own neutrality if not her very independence, for Germany must have it. Many Swedes believe that if their country were to place an embargo on it Germany would promptly invade Sweden and take the ore anyway; that in that case England would fight Germany for it and presumably on Swedish soil. The predicament is real and obvious, but so far it has been a financially profitable predicament.

* * *

I have known Kiruna and Gällivare from boyhood and feel much more than an academic interest in them. I feel a keen sympathy as for two well-intentioned friends whose inherited wealth has led them into dangerous company. My journal records the thrill of January days in Swedish Lapland in the year before the outbreak of the World War. The sun did not rise and therefore could not set, but a wonderful rufous glow lit the northern sky for several hours around what my watch called noon. It lit the frost-covered trees in a way that has made my memory quite independent of my journal. I shall never forget the magic of Lapland frost when each twig and each telephone wire became a thick white cable and stayed so for weeks on end. The cables were touched with pink and saffron and mauve by the strange dawn-dusk of noon.

In the midst of this weird beauty Kirunavaara barked incessantly, even in 1913, as dynamite blasted loose tons of ore and more tons by the thousand. When early night descended, at about 3 o'clock, the hill was alive with brilliant flashes, each flash followed by its thunderous detonation that shook the town.

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In the high summer of 1939 I saw the iron mountain still disgorging ore, this time under the full glow of the sun, including the sun of midnight. I saw Gällivare in similar activity, one of its mines, curiously enough, being that of a Czech company whose manager honestly did not know whether his firm owed allegiance to Germany "or what." The Lapland ore will make this Arctic region a very tempting prize, for a century to come, some say a dozen centuries. The eight and a half million tons extracted annually are no more than a scratching of the surface, for the total of high-grade ore is measured by the hundreds of millions of tons. This treasure will be as valuable in peace as in war and there is no doubt that every responsible Swede wishes it to be used for constructive and reconstructive purposes.

Lapland wishes earnestly and devoutly (for this is an exceptionally devout portion of Christendom) that the swords which hang over its future may be beaten into plowshares and the spears into bridges and buildings and rails of steel.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

Peace, War and the Churches

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Nailed to today's church door is a thesis more weighty than that Martin Luther put hammer to. How are the churches answering it, and what power for peace, national humility, tenderness for man, woman and child, and realization of the revolutionary power of bold lovingkindness, may we hope for from the churches?

Modern war has printed in red letters the thesis of hate and fear. What a challenge to religion!

Are the churches afraid? Do they submit, sighing meekly that the national policy can never be a Christian one, that we must sell bombing planes to nations at war, must ourselves arm and provide bombers and poison gas, must take sides and assist one nation to ruin another?

A few years ago, even fifteen, even ten years ago, some of us would have had but faint hope in the church in a time like this.

But it isn't so today! You and I, and any convinced peacemaker who may chance to read these lines, find ourselves with more nerve, more energy, more (thank God) courage itself, than we had fifteen years ago, or ten. We, too, are a part of the churches! And the ministry, whom we working friends of peace have steadily found ready to help our modest efforts, ready quietly to preach "Render not evil for evil, but contrariwise," don't we by our increasing courage help to bulwark theirs?

The church can answer the challenge of modern war. The Methodists are serving notice that they intend to protect their members who conscientiously object to war. The peace-loving laity in the other churches confidently hope every great Christian body in the country will do as much. Funds should be raised, plans made, above all, notice given, that not under the shadow of the cross of him who said, "Put up your sword," and "Love your enemies," shall war again be blessed, or young men urged to go forth and kill one another.

The writer of this has invariably received, in the rural communities where she lives, the help of the local ministers in work for peace. Of all denominations they are ready and sincere; and on the first Sunday after Europe's suicide began, her own minister preached a bold sermon on supplanting war by lovingkindness.

We can count on the churches!

Manchester, Vt. SARAH CLEGHORN

"Meeting the U-Boat Threat"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Commenting on your recent Wide Horizon article, titled "Meeting the U-Boat Threat," may I say that an alert merchant ship cannot outmaneuver a submarine, in my opinion, unless it possesses sufficient speed to outrun it. Most submarines have as much or more speed today than any merchant ship, except the larger passenger vessels.

Any captain who presents the stern of his vessel to an oncoming torpedo, is not entitled to have command of a ship. The bow should be turned toward a torpedo. A torpedo will go through a ship's wake like a needle through butter.

All modern torpedoes have curved fire gyros and can be fired on any course up to 90 degrees either side of the heading the submarine is on. The sub does not have to be aimed at its target, although the submarine captain prefers to do so when possible. [The above three paragraphs are in reply to quoted comment by Lindell Bates, writer on naval and other topics.—Ed.]

A torpedo does not move in a wide circle due to the decrease in its motive power. It runs at the set speed until it has gone the distance for which it is set, unless in the meanwhile it makes a hit. At the end of its run, a torpedo may run around a few times in a very small circle before becoming motionless. Torpedoes have had rudders jam and then make what is technically known as a circular run which does endanger the firing ship or its consorts, but this happens immediately after ejection from the tube, not when the motive power fades out.

Camouflaging of ships is not done in an effort to render them invisible. It can't be done. The best we could do was to use what was called "dazzle painting," which made it difficult for a sub to estimate the course a ship was following. It was difficult to distinguish which was the bow and which was the stern. Sometimes they were painted to appear as though the bow was somewhere along the side of the ship.

The greatest loss of subs in the last war was from mines. Mines got sixty-two and depth bombs accounted for thirty-six.

Newport, R. I. RETIRED NAVAL OFFICER

A Highway of Leisure

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Great highways have been built with the idea of facilitating our faster progress all over the country; but now a great highway is proposed on which the driver will not speed, but will linger in pleasant leisure.

The Mississippi River Scenic Highway, which is to follow Old Man River's course from New Orleans to the Twin Cities, will be the one great road along which the driver is invited to loiter—to drive slowly—to stop and look (and perhaps to listen)—to leave the car and "kodak as he goes." Detours will be built into it wherever an unusually lovely view or historic spot furnishes an excuse. Parks and picnic places will abound at the roadside. The signboards will advertise nothing but the spots where one is to linger to see the beauty or to learn more of the legends of America's greatest river.

CHARLES LOWATER

Spring Valley, Wis.

Citadel

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In these days your great newspaper is like a citadel to which one can go with the assurance of an honest and penetrating analysis of world trends and events.

Woodstock, N. B. T. H. P.

The Wide Horizon

Light in the Black Belt

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

In the Contemporary Arts Building at the New York World's Fair hangs a painting which depicts a Negro crucified on a cross of wood. Is this an adequate representation, as it seems to be intended to be, of the Negro's situation in the South? I came into the Black Belt of Alabama expecting to find this picture true, but now I wish it might be mine to retouch that canvas. I should try to show the Negro as getting down from his cross, and I would also try to show the white man helping him. Then, if I could add a label, I should have it read: "The cross typifies the remnant of a false economy, injurious to North and South alike."

For the racial problem is not indigenous to the South. Brought to America by the slave trade from Africa, it was no less the responsibility of Northern capital than of Southern enterprise. Slavery as an institution did not flourish in the North because it was economically unprofitable. Who can tell how soon the moral sense of either North or South might have rejected this infamous business had its economic fallaciousness been more apparent? Be that an open question, the fact remains that the South has been charged with finding a place within its borders for eight million people, who must some day be seen as substantial customers in the whole nation.

It is a job deserving everybody's interest, yet the Northerner is apt to view it with less sympathetic comprehension than the Southern white man who is tackling it.

* * *

The Northerner, long used to more favorable industrial environments, is shocked to indignation when for the first time he views the plight of the colored man in the Cotton States. Here in Montgomery, for instance, this charming capital of the deep South and cradle of the Confederacy, he may see that of 29,000 Negroes, a large proportion live in conditions which he considers indecent, to say the least. Looking farther, however, he may be surprised to find that most of this class seem thoroughly happy in their surroundings and utterly lacking in that social sense which would make them at home in a more refined atmosphere—though this does not justify the situation. Studying the condition still more closely, the Northerner may find that the thoughtful white men and women of the South are pressing towards a solution of this problem, meanwhile treating their minority class with a genuinely kind paternalism—something that the progressive Negro of the North would resent.

A prime conclusion, therefore, in the view of many Southerners, is that the Negro is better off here than he would be, as a group, in any other part of the country. The climate suits him, his neighbors not only understand him but also feel a responsibility for him, and those of his own leaders who are rising to great heights of usefulness are getting the co-operation essential to their success. Certainly, it might with justice be contended, he is better off than he would be had he never been deported from the savagery of African jungles—though, indeed, this has been disputed vigorously.

Moreover, the South teems with industrial possibilities as yet almost untouched, and the day is dawning when the Negro will face the light of opportunity in a rich region to which he is already accustomed.

* * *

It is not so, although some Northerners may believe it is, that the white man in the South is determined to keep the black an economic and political vassal. If anything is tending to do this, it is the situation which arises from two factors still alive: the Negro's closeness to his primitive state and the circumstances of his emancipation. Seventy-five years ago the Negro, as he accepted freedom, was almost totally unequipped for it. Of the first applicants for admission at Tuskegee Institute sixty years ago, few could read or write. And the country into which he stepped as a free man was bankrupt, devastated, without capital and without order, but not without hope.

Since the industrial and agricultural progress of the South is nothing short of marvelous, the word "exploitation" is too strong to be applied to the black man. He does not apply it to himself. He does not turn a ready ear to radical agitators, hoping to gain his support. Rather, the typical Negro is fast learning that his interests in the South are not far different from those of his white neighbor. His twin needs, for sanitation and for education, as they are being met, promise to stand guard at the open door of socio-economic opportunity.

* * *

Booker T. Washington started Tuskegee Institute, almost literally, with a textbook and a toothbrush. From what he accomplished with these implements of civilization, a vast hope has arisen among the Negroes which finds expression in a multitude of schools and colleges maintained by them. On every hand they have been helped by the white people. If there remain those who fear the Negro's intellectual emancipation, there are few who can resist the vital argument of success illustrated by Hampton Institute in Virginia, by Atlanta University, by Tuskegee, by State Teachers' College in Montgomery, by countless other schools.

The Southern Negro wants no merely sentimental enthusiasm in his behalf. He is asking only to prove his own way. If, to the Northerner, he would seem to have reason for demanding a greater degree of social equality for himself, he is wisely content to reckon his opportunities only according to the measure of his own worth.

The educated Negro of the South, performing social responsibilities among his brethren, seems moved by a missionary zeal which somehow atones for his pitifully inadequate remuneration. Some may wonder how long he will keep this up without running the risk of becoming utterly cynical. I would say that so long as he sees such encouraging results of his work as now abound on every hand, so long as he feels the genuine interest of his white neighbors as it is now being increasingly expressed, he will have a mind and a heart to continue.

Mirror of World Opinion

Naturalized Dachshund

May I, through your columns, appeal to caricaturists and humorous writers to suspend the practice of making the dachshund a symbol of Nazidom or of the German nation. Absurd as it may seem, the prevalence of this idea in the popular imagination has produced a real risk of thoughtless acts of cruelty being committed against harmless little animals which are English by birth and often by generations of breeding.—From a letter to *The Times*, London.